





# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MICHIGAN.

## SCARCITY OF HANDS.

### WOMEN COMPELLED TO WORK IN HARVEST.

Large Wages Offered for Men and Boys, but the Demand Exceeds the Supply—Brilliant Outlook for Fall Business Is Reported.

That section of the great corn and wheat belt formed by northwestern Iowa, northeastern Nebraska, southwestern Minnesota and southeastern South Dakota has witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of hundreds of men and women working in the harvest fields to save the small grain. Such a sight was never seen before. Men and even boys have been offered \$2 a day, but could not be had. The scarcity of men was due to the pressure of railroad building going on in the North and West. On account of the recent heavy rains and windstorms, necessitating reshocking and rushing the work to save from blight, all hands have had to turn into fields through those parts. It is the wettest harvest since 1888. Since cutting began three tornadoes have swept that section and rain has fallen in torrents. When the harvesters went into the fields the splendid stands of grain promised one of the biggest small grain crops ever produced. Now the farmers will be glad to save half a crop. In some sections rot and half-filled ears are complained of, but the greatest loss is entailed by the lodging of the stalks. While the fields are matted and beaten into the ground beyond recovery, corn has been loosened in sections where the storms have been most violent, but on the whole it still promises a splendid crop.

### FALL TRADE EXPANDING.

Shipments Tax Facilities of the Jobbing Houses—Increased Demand. Bradstreet's says: "All signs indicate the maintenance of general trade and industry in an unprecedented all-around volume. Western and Northwestern trade is showing signs of expanding fall trade. Shipments on fall account from Minneapolis tax the facilities of the jobbing houses. Increased demand is noted at Chicago. Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 4,711,034 bushels, against 3,306,482 bushels last week, 4,111,312 bushels in the corresponding week of 1908. Since July 1 the exports of wheat aggregate 18,508,906 bushels, against 14,426,122 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 5,027,700 bushels, against 3,700,320 bushels last week and 2,556,923 bushels in this week a year ago."

### RACE FOR THE PENNANT.

Standing of the Clubs in the National and Western Leagues. The standing of the clubs in the National League is as follows:

Club	W.	L.
Brooklyn	61	30
Cincinnati	50	42
Boston	57	34
Pittsburgh	47	45
Philadelphia	57	34
St. Louis	40	50
Baltimore	53	38
New York	33	53
Chicago	41	41
Washington	34	50
St. Louis	51	42
Cleveland	47	45

### Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

Club	W.	L.
Indianapolis	54	32
St. Paul	42	49
Minneapolis	54	38
Milwaukee	40	49
Detroit	47	43
Buffalo	39	51
Grand Rapids	40	48
Kansas City	38	55

### BIG DEAL IN ELEVATORS.

#### F. H. Peavey & Co. Buy the Minnesota and Dakota Line of Fifty.

The Minnesota and Dakota line of fifty elevators has been sold to F. H. Peavey & Co. for \$300,000. The deal was consummated at Minneapolis and the property will at once be turned over. The elevators are situated along the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Milwaukee roads, and have an aggregate capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. This makes the Peavey company's total capacity over 35,000,000 bushels, exclusive of a new line of houses now building in Kansas.

#### Lover Murders His Rival.

Charles Haverly of Beechtree, and James Lucas of Clinton Mills, Pa., have been courting the same girl all summer. Lucas, learning that Haverly was to drive her to Lake Michigan, attended a party at her home. He took a seat behind his rival and the young woman, and during a prayer plunged a pocketknife blade into his rival's back. Haverly died.

#### New York Sun Printers Strike.

New York Typographical Union, No. 6, has devoted all of its fund, estimated at \$40,000, to support the union compositors who have struck in the Sun office. The printers walked out because they had learned that non-union printers were to be employed.

#### Car Leaps to Doom.

A trolley car containing upward of forty persons went over a trestle fifty feet high at Peck's mill stream, about five miles from Bridgeport, Conn. Thirty-five persons were killed and twelve injured.

#### Battle with Their Comrades.

A big riot occurred at Fort McPherson, Ga., between the regular and the volunteer troops stationed there. Eight men were seriously shot or stabbed.

#### Says His Wife's Abductor.

Tillman Watkins was killed at Sedgewick, Ark., by Martin Orl. The tragedy was the outcome of the abduction of Mrs. Orl by Watkins.

#### Score Drowned at Ferry.

Twenty excursionists were drowned by the breaking of the Mount Desert ferry ship or gang plumb at Bar Harbor, Me., and about forty more were injured. The accident was due to the collapse of the ship during a frantic rush to get aboard the steamer Suppico.

#### Killed Sixty Yaqui Indians.

The Mexican troops under Gen. Lorenzo Roberts met the Yaqui Indians and defeated them in a hard-fought battle. Sixty Indians were killed.

#### Bank Panic in Montreal.

The uneasiness engendered by the announcement of the Jacques Cartier bank suspension at Montreal had the effect of causing a sharp run upon the other French banks. The banks met all demands and confidence was rapidly restored.

#### Village Swept by Fire.

The business portion of the village of Minto, N. D., was wiped out by fire. Twenty-three buildings, all frame structures, were burned. Two banks and one building escaped destruction. The loss will exceed \$100,000, with \$40,000 insurance.

## MADE A COSTLY MISTAKE.

### Transiberian Railroad Too Light for Heavy Traffic.

W. F. Dixon, manager of the Saratov Engineering Company's locomotive works at Nijni Novgorod, Russia, which employs 10,000 men, is visiting his home in Petersburg, N. J. "The industry of Russia," said Mr. Dixon, "are all thriving. The Russians are a slow-moving people, but they are steady and sure. The Transiberian Railroad is now completed from Moscow to Irkutsk, a distance of about 1,800 miles. East of Irkutsk the road is in operation in patches, as it were. That is to say, it has not yet been connected all the way through to Vladivostok. An unfortunate thing about the building of this road is that very light rails have been used, and the ties are too wide apart. When the construction was begun nobody realized the immensity of the undertaking. The traffic has been greatly in excess of all expectations, and I fear that the road will not stand the wear and tear. It would cost an enormous sum to rectify the mistake at this late date."

### MAY EMPTY NEBRASKA PRISON.

#### Legal Technicality Expected to Free a Majority of Convicts.

The State of Nebraska has been cited to appear before the United States Supreme Court and show cause why one Henry Boll should not be released from the penitentiary on a writ of error. Boll is serving a nineteen years' sentence for embezzling city funds as treasurer of Omaha. He was prosecuted on an information. The attorneys for Boll in their brief set out that to prosecute without a grand jury indictment is illegal and in support of the proposition quote from the enabling act, under which Nebraska was admitted to the Union, as follows: "No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on presentation to a grand jury." In 1885, in spite of the above, the Legislature of the State provided for prosecution by information. This is the first time that it has been tested and many other criminals are to be prepared to sue for their liberty in the State if Boll's contention is sustained.

### MOBBED BY MINERS.

#### Coeur d'Alene Labor Agent Fatally Wounded at Cripple Creek.

David Connell, formerly a deputy marshal at Gold Field, Colo., was shot and probably fatally wounded by an unknown man at the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad depot at Cripple Creek, Colo. Connell had been soliciting miners to work in the Coeur d'Alene country, and seven recruits whom he had secured were with him when he was shot. They were surrounded, hooted and stoned by a large number of men, and it is said they drew their guns and threatened to shoot. At this time one of the crowd fired two shots, one taking effect in Connell's side and the other taking off a portion of a thumb of one of Connell's companions. No arrests were made. Connell had been warned to leave the camp by a committee said to represent the miners' union.

### SAYS BOUNDARY IS MARKED.

#### Miner Says Russian Line Is Defined by Monuments.

John Zachert, a mining expert of San Francisco, claims to possess information which he believes will have an important bearing on the Alaskan boundary dispute. Zachert declares that the old Russian boundary is defined by monuments placed at short intervals, and that included in each is a chart of the Russian possessions. He is of the belief that the duplicates of the charts are on file at St. Petersburg. Zachert says that an expedition would have little trouble in finding and following up this boundary line of monuments, and that the charts would carry of incalculable value in settling the dispute between this country and Canada.

### TOWN BEING DEPOPULATED.

#### Court Refuses to Enjoin Movement of Buildings to Rival Village.

In a fight for prestige between the towns of Miller and St. Lawrence, on the Northwestern road in Hand County, S. D., Miller was victor, and so many buildings were bought and moved from St. Lawrence to Miller that the latter is about wiped out. To prevent any further removals an injunction was sought on the ground that the value of obligations incurred by St. Lawrence was being impaired by this reducing of taxable property. Judge Gaffly held this not to be good grounds for action and denied the relief asked.

#### Copper Discovery in Alaska.

C. G. Anderson of Fulton, Ill., leading a party of twelve prospectors, has arrived at Dawson, Alaska, with sensational news regarding a copper find in the headwaters of the White river in American territory. Anderson and his companions are said to have found chunks of pure copper, ranging from the size of a hen's egg to pieces weighing twenty-five pounds.

#### Her Body Cut to Pieces.

The aged wife of John Pritzke was found dead at her home in Little Rock, Ark. The body was horribly mutilated and chopped to pieces with an ax. Near the body lay John Pritzke, the husband, in a dying condition from wounds inflicted with an ax. The house had been robbed.

#### South Dakota Crop Damaged.

Severe rain, hail and wind storms traveling south and east visited various places in South Dakota. Ipswich, Roscoe, Ashton, Hills View and Hosmer report serious loss to the crop by wind and hail.

#### New York Lads Kill Himself.

Louis Aitsch, 18 years old, killed himself by shooting with a carbine, because of grief over the recent death of father and mother and the loss of his position. He was the only support of three small sisters and a baby brother.

#### Strike for Shorter Hours.

A strike for shorter hours has been declared by the boilermakers and iron ship builders on the Atlantic seaboard. Shops in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Port Richmond, Green Point, Hoboken, Jersey City, Elizabethport and Bayonne will be affected.

#### Mineral Product of Kansas.

The products of the mineral industries of Kansas for 1898 amounted to more than \$7,000,000. The figures making this wonderful exhibit will soon be published in the annual report of Prof. E. Haworth of the Kansas University.

#### Root Taken Algeria's Place.

At Washington, Elihu Root has been sworn in as Secretary of War. Two hours later Gen. Alger, the retiring Secretary, was en route to his home at Detroit by way of Philadelphia.

#### Many Drowned in Alaska.

Dr. A. L. Lee and Gideon Kratzer of North Baltimore, Ohio, who left for the Klondike, were drowned at Crook's Inlet, together with twenty others.

#### Honoreaux's Slayers Executed.

Two of the assassins of President Henri Honoreaux of San Domingo have been captured and shot.

#### Special Agent A. D. Thorpe of Interior Department at Spokane, Wash.

## PLUNGED TO DEATH.

### Trolley Car Disaster Near Bridgeport, Conn.

Forty-three passengers on a trolley car on the Shelton street railway were dislodged down a ravine at Peck's mill stream, five miles from Bridgeport, Conn., at 3:18 Sunday afternoon. Twenty-six were killed outright and two died at the hospital.

### Harried from a Trestle and Fifty Feet Down a Ravine—Thirty-five Persons Killed and Twelve Injured—No One on Board Escapes.

The car jumped the rails on the trestle over the stream, and plunged down the embankment fifty feet below, where it was buried in the mud. The motorman, George Hamilton, saved himself from death by jumping on the trestle as the car plunged into the abyss. The alarm was given and hundreds of farmers from the vicinity were soon on the scene. Other cars that were passing the fatal one arrived, and in a short time hundreds of volunteers were at work. The work was retarded owing to the difficulty of gaining a secure foot passage in the narrow ravine. Farmers and their wives and daughters came with blankets and woollens, and all of the physicians in the vicinity were called, who were available were summoned. The car was soon separated, the bottom portion being lifted off. The top was buried several feet in the mud and the bodies of the dead and dying were strewn about. The seats were smashed to splinters. Strangely to say, few of the bodies were badly mangled. All of the persons killed sustained fractured skulls.

As fast as the bodies were taken out they were placed in ambulances and the vehicles provided by the farmers. The dead were removed to the town hall in Stratford, where the coroner and his assistants examined the effects found upon them. John and Daniel Galvin of Ansonia, as far as is known at present, were the only ones except Motorman Hamilton who escaped being buried into the ravine. They were on the rear end of the car, and when it left the rails they took no chances, but jumped and landed safely on the trestle.

### THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The cause of the accident is uncertain. The car is too badly wrecked to give an indication of possible defects of its wheels. South of the trestle is quite an incline, on which the car ran down at a high rate of speed. After it ran on to the trestle for about ten feet, the trucks left the rails and the car continued on the ties for about seventy-five feet, when it went off the trestle and dropped into the ravine below, overturning completely and up-ending. When the car struck, the motor, which weighed four times as much as the car, was crushed into it, instantly killing many of the passengers.

### SCORE ARE DEAD.

#### Maine Excursionists Near Bar Harbor Drowned by Collapse of a Pier.

Twenty or more excursionists from various parts of Maine were drowned and forty-one others were injured at Mount Desert ferry, eight miles from Bar Harbor, Me., Sunday morning by the breaking of an old and weak slip.

#### The Maine Central Railroad ran ex-

posed to permit of people visiting the warships of the North Atlantic squadron, which had arrived in the harbor from Newport, R. I. The trains were switched off of the Boston and Maine road to the short line of the Maine Central, which at Mount Desert ferry connects with four steamers, one of which was the ferry boat. The first train brought 1,300 persons, and as the crowd had been told by train hands that the steamer could not accommodate one-fourth of the number there was a rush for the ferry slip as soon as the train stopped. About 200 gained the decks of the ferry, and as many more were on the slip, when with a crash that sounded like the explosion of a boiler the weakened structure broke in two in the center and the people were swept off each end into the water.

#### It was high tide at the time and the

200 passengers, packed into a building area 20 by 20 feet, were unable to get the assistance from the people high above them on the wharf. Their only means of escape was by diving down five feet under the side wall planking and swimming to the shore. Few could do this, for the crowd was panic-stricken, and the members of it fought like wild animals for their lives.

#### The people on shore for several minutes

kept crowding forward, forcing some fifty more upon the struggling mass of humanity in the water below. The railroad and steamboat employees hastened to the rescue, and with ropes, poles and life buoys saved about 100 persons to safety, and there were numerous heroic rescues. Fred C. Greenough, station agent, who was among the first hurled into the water, held many women and children up to willing hands of the workers above, and he did not leave the inclosure until every person above water had been rescued. He was the hero of the hour, and his nerve and coolness quieted the panic-stricken people more than any other one thing, and when, exhausted, he was drawn up a mighty cheer went up from the crowd that by the arrival of another train had grown to fully 2,500 people.

#### Persons rescued were so seriously

injured that they required immediate medical and surgical attention, and they were removed to a hotel close by.

### FACE DEATH IN LAKE.

#### Passengers Spend a Night of Terror on Lake Michigan.

Two hundred passengers on the steamer City of Grand Rapids, which left South Haven, Mich., for Milwaukee Saturday night, faced death through the breaking of the decks of the vessel in a heavy easterly gale, which caused the leaking boat to nearly founder and which threatened to rend the vessel from stern to bow at any moment. With the water in the hold within two inches of the fires the captain put about for South Haven and after a desperate struggle with the waves and water the steamer reached that port at 6 o'clock Sunday morning almost in a sinking condition. One force pump of all on board was serviceable and this lone pump alone saved the passengers from what seemed certain doom.

#### Two Die by Electricity.

Oscar E. Rice, a white man, and John Kennedy, a negro, were put to death by electricity in the prison at Auburn, N. Y.

#### Show for Governor in Iowa.

Gov. Leslie M. Shaw was renominated by the Iowa State convention at Des Moines.

#### Two Die in Electric Chair.

Louis Puller and Michael McDonald were put to death by electricity in Sing Sing prison.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

#### Chicago—Cattle, common to prime,

\$3.00 to \$3.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fat to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; potatoes, choice, 30c to 35c per bushel.

#### Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to

\$3.75; hogs, light, \$2.75 to \$3.45; sheep, common to prime, \$3.25 to \$4.45; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2 white, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c.

#### St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$6.00; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 55c.

#### Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 56c.

#### Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c; rye, 53c to 54c.

#### Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 69c to

71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c; clover hay, new, \$3.55 to \$3.85.

#### Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, 67c to 69c;

No. 3, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 1, 51c to 53c; barley, No. 2, 39c to 41c; pork, mess, \$8.25 to \$8.75.

#### Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers,

\$3.25 to \$5.00; hogs, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fat to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 65c to 67c; corn, extra, \$4.50 to \$5.00.

#### New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.00; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 29c; butter, creamery, 16c to 19c; eggs, Western, 10c to 14c.

## PLUNGED TO DEATH.

### Trolley Car Disaster Near Bridgeport, Conn.

Forty-three passengers on a trolley car on the Shelton street railway were dislodged down a ravine at Peck's mill stream, five miles from Bridgeport, Conn., at 3:18 Sunday afternoon. Twenty-six were killed outright and two died at the hospital.

### Harried from a Trestle and Fifty Feet Down a Ravine—Thirty-five Persons Killed and Twelve Injured—No One on Board Escapes.

The car jumped the rails on the trestle over the stream, and plunged down the embankment fifty feet below, where it was buried in the mud. The motorman, George Hamilton, saved himself from death by jumping on the trestle as the car plunged into the abyss. The alarm was given and hundreds of farmers from the vicinity were soon on the scene. Other cars that were passing the fatal one arrived, and in a short time hundreds of volunteers were at work. The work was retarded owing to the difficulty of gaining a secure foot passage in the narrow ravine. Farmers and their wives and daughters came with blankets and woollens, and all of the physicians in the vicinity were called, who were available were summoned. The car was soon separated, the bottom portion being lifted off. The top was buried several feet in the mud and the bodies of the dead and dying were strewn about. The seats were smashed to splinters. Strangely to say, few of the bodies were badly mangled. All of the persons killed sustained fractured skulls.

As fast as the bodies were taken out they were placed in ambulances and the vehicles provided by the farmers. The dead were removed to the town hall in Stratford, where the coroner and his assistants examined the effects found upon them. John and Daniel Galvin of Ansonia, as far as is known at present, were the only ones except Motorman Hamilton who escaped being buried into the ravine. They were on the rear end of the car, and when it left the rails they took no chances, but jumped and landed safely on the trestle.

### THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The cause of the accident is uncertain. The car is too badly wrecked to give an indication of possible defects of its wheels. South of the trestle is quite an incline, on which the car ran down at a high rate of speed. After it ran on to the trestle for about ten feet, the trucks left the rails and the car continued on the ties for about seventy-five feet, when it went off the trestle and dropped into the ravine below, overturning completely and up-ending. When the car struck, the motor, which weighed four times as much as the car, was crushed into it, instantly killing many of the passengers.

### SCORE ARE DEAD.

#### Maine Excursionists Near Bar Harbor Drowned by Collapse of a Pier.

Twenty or more excursionists from various parts of Maine were drowned and forty-one others were injured at Mount Desert ferry, eight miles from Bar Harbor, Me., Sunday morning by the breaking of an old and weak slip.

#### The Maine Central Railroad ran ex-

posed to permit of people visiting the warships of the North Atlantic squadron, which had arrived in the harbor from Newport, R. I. The trains were switched off of the Boston and Maine road to the short line of the Maine Central, which at Mount Desert ferry connects with four steamers, one of which was the ferry boat. The first train brought 1,300 persons, and as the crowd had been told by train hands that the steamer could not accommodate one-fourth of the number there was a rush for the ferry slip as soon as the train stopped. About 200 gained the decks of the ferry, and as many more were on the slip, when with a crash that sounded like the explosion of a boiler the weakened structure broke in two in the center and the people were swept off each end into the water.

#### It was high tide at the time and the

200 passengers, packed into a building area 20 by 20 feet, were unable to get the assistance from the people high above them on the wharf. Their only means of escape was by diving down five feet under the side wall planking and swimming to the shore. Few could do this, for the crowd was panic-stricken, and the members of it fought like wild animals for their lives.

#### The people on shore for several minutes

kept crowding forward, forcing some fifty more upon the struggling mass of humanity in the water below. The railroad and steamboat employees hastened to the rescue, and with ropes, poles and life buoys saved about 100 persons to safety, and there were numerous heroic rescues. Fred C. Greenough, station agent, who was among the first hurled into the water, held many women and children up to willing hands of the workers above, and he did not leave the inclosure until every person above water had been rescued. He was the hero of the hour, and his nerve and coolness quieted the panic-stricken people more than any other one thing, and when, exhausted, he was drawn up a mighty cheer went up from the crowd that by the arrival of another train had grown to fully 2,500 people.

#### Persons rescued were so seriously

injured that they required immediate medical and surgical attention, and they were removed to a hotel close by.

### FACE DEATH IN LAKE.

#### Passengers Spend a Night of Terror on Lake Michigan.

Two hundred passengers on the steamer City of Grand Rapids, which left South Haven, Mich., for Milwaukee Saturday night, faced death through the breaking of the decks of the vessel in a heavy easterly gale, which caused the leaking boat to nearly founder and which threatened to rend the vessel from stern to bow at any moment. With the water in the hold within two inches of the fires the captain put about for South Haven and after a desperate struggle with the waves and water the steamer reached that port at 6 o'clock Sunday morning almost in a sinking condition. One force pump of all on board was serviceable and this lone pump alone saved the passengers from what seemed certain doom.

#### Two Die by Electricity.

Oscar E. Rice, a white man, and John Kennedy, a negro, were put to death by electricity in the prison at Auburn, N. Y.

#### Show for Governor in Iowa.

Gov. Leslie M. Shaw was renominated by the Iowa State convention at Des Moines.

#### Two Die in Electric Chair.

Louis Puller and Michael McDonald were put to death by electricity in Sing Sing prison.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

#### Chicago—Cattle, common to prime,

\$3.00 to \$3.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fat to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; potatoes, choice, 30c to 35c per bushel.

#### Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to

\$3.75; hogs, light, \$2.75 to \$3.45; sheep, common to prime, \$3.25 to \$4.45; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2 white, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c.

#### St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$6.00; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 69c to



## MICHIGAN MATTERS.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

**Boats Burned at Menominee—Repub-  
lican Mines to Be Sifted—Tug Found  
in Saginaw Bay—Houghton Boy  
Kidnaped—Fire at Armada.**

The steam barge Otis is sunk in six-  
teen feet of water at Menominee, where  
she will lie until the insurance adjusters  
shall have determined the amount of  
damage caused by a fire. Capt. James  
Sanford saw smoke and flames coming up  
from the engine room. The crew fled to  
the dock with their belongings and a fire  
tug was summoned. The barge was filled  
with water by the fire tug and went  
down. The barge was taking on lumber  
at one of the slips used by Kirby, Car-  
penter & Co. About 40,000 feet had  
been taken on and is partly consumed.  
The machinery of the barge was badly  
damaged and the engine works. The  
boat was valued at \$12,000, and was  
owned by Capt. James Sanford, McMill-  
en Bros. and Matt Wilson of Muskegon.  
The estimated damage is \$7,000. The in-  
surance is \$9,500. The tug Pilot burned.  
The crew is safe. The loss is \$4,000,  
with insurance of \$2,500.

**Idle Mines to Start.**  
The Riverside and Magpie mines,  
the first named having been shut down  
six years ago, while the other was closed  
a generation ago, are to be reopened at  
once and worked. The Riverside mine is  
located near Republic. The Republican  
mine, near Republic, another veteran pro-  
ducer, idle for twenty-five years, is likely  
to resume work soon. It is probable the  
Republican mine, one of the oldest and rich-  
est mines in the district, will soon change  
hands at a consideration of \$2,000,000,  
which is quadruple the rate at which  
stock in the mine was selling less than  
five years ago.

**Destructive Fire at Armada.**  
At Armada, fire broke out in the wood-  
en school of J. P. Seely and quickly  
spread both ways. The following were  
burned out: S. Ebert, barber; E. P.  
Cudworth, hardware; George Goldsworthy,  
meat market; J. McKallard, barber;  
C. F. Brookman, National House and  
barns, and Mrs. E. M. Cook's dwelling.  
By heroic efforts the fire was prevented  
from spreading to the Lathrop block on  
the west and shaver's meat market on  
the east.

**Capt. Jule Le May Drowned.**  
The tug Grace A. Ruelle of Detroit  
foundered in Saginaw bay. In the at-  
tempt to reach shore Capt. Jule Le May,  
the master, was drowned. The engineer,  
Fred Sayer, the only other member of the  
crew, was rescued by the crew of the  
steamer Rust and brought to Harbor  
Beach. The body of the captain was re-  
covered. The tug Ruelle is a small craft,  
was built in 1877, and was owned by  
Alexander Ruelle, Jr., of Detroit.

**Reward for a Kidnaped Boy.**  
Joseph, the 10-year-old son of Charles  
Ruelle of Houghton, disappeared a few  
days ago. His father, believing the lad  
has been stolen, has offered a reward of  
\$500 for his safe return or information  
leading to his recovery. Knowing the  
father to be wealthy, it is believed the  
lad has been stolen by some of the many  
suspicious characters with whom the cop-  
per district is filled and that he is being  
held for ransom.

**Feared Surgeon's Knife.**  
Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, wife of a promi-  
nent physician of Albion, committed sui-  
cide by taking poison. Her body was  
found in Brockway's woods. An empty  
two-ounce bottle which had contained  
strychnine was found by her side. She  
was in poor health, and expected to have  
to undergo an operation shortly.

**Drowning of an Aeronaut.**  
"Beit" Kimball, a professional aro-  
naut, who made a balloon ascension and  
parachute drop at Bawbess Park, Hills-  
dale, at the Knights of Pythias picnic,  
dropped into Bawbess lake and was  
drowned before assistance could reach  
him. His home was at North Adams.

**Woman's Brightful Mishap.**  
Mrs. Henry Guise, a pioneer of East  
Camden, fainted and fell into a boiler  
of boiling water. Her burns are so se-  
vere that the flesh was peeled from one  
shoulder, exposing the shoulder blade.  
Her recovery is doubtful.

**State News in Brief.**  
Counterfeit silver dollars are in cir-  
culation at Plainfield.  
The oat crop in Van Buren County is  
the best in many years.

E. A. De Waters of Kalamazoo has  
been elected principal of Bloomingdale  
high school.

The Salvation army will not be allowed  
the use of business streets for meet-  
ings at Battle Creek, hereafter.

First Lieut. F. G. Buckingham of the  
Thirtieth infantry has opened a recruit-  
ing office at Flint. He was captain of  
Company A, Flint.

Battle Creek Council has passed an or-  
dinance to the effect that owners of  
chickens must be prosecuted if the birds  
trespass on neighbors' property.

The \$300 worth of diamonds, stolen by  
a burglar from the residence of Lyman  
E. Noyes at Bay City on the evening of  
March 16 last, have been recovered.

The stove and heating mill of C. W.  
Althouse burned at Clare. The boiler  
house, office and stock in the yard was  
saved. The cause of the fire is unknown.  
Loss \$15,000, insurance \$10,000.

A letter received by L. F. Tucker of  
Sumner from the secretary of the Colum-  
bus, Marshall & Northeastern Railroad,  
bearing the signature of the president of  
the road, aggregating \$8,000, which was  
the village of Sumner's contribution toward  
building the railroad, says active work  
will begin on the road within ten days.

J. S. Stearns of Ludington has sold to  
the Schroeder Lumber Co. of Milwaukee  
35,000,000 feet of choice pine lumber,  
which is to be delivered within three  
years.

Five subordinate granges have been  
added in the past six months to the  
State Grange. State Master Horton  
urges the formation of grange fire in-  
surance companies.

Miss Grace George, the eldest daugh-  
ter of Austin George, superintendent of  
public schools at Ypsilanti, has been  
elected to the chair of Latin and Ger-  
man in Olivet College.

Farmers in the vicinity of Blooming-  
dale are raising a large crop of tomatoes  
for seed for commercial seedmen.

State Analyst Doolittle analyzed 161  
samples of food products during the  
month of July, and found 67 to be adul-  
terated.

Ben Fisher and Gus Perlaberg of  
Owasco, who were arrested at Flushing  
a month ago on the charge of pocket-  
picking, have been released, there being  
no evidence against them.

Pear trees throughout Leapeer County  
are being attacked by a repulsive looking  
worm of a greenish color about the size  
of a large caterpillar. Some trees have  
been stripped of their foliage.

## MISS DEMOCRACY'S CRAZY QUILT.



Minneapolis Journal.

### PROSPERITY IN THE WEST.

One of the facts that have a discour-  
aging effect on the leaders of the Dem-  
ocratic party is the great increase in  
industrial activity in the West. Every-  
body, Democrat as well as Republican,  
who tells anything nowadays about the  
social conditions in the Western States  
mentions the prosperity which is dis-  
fused through all of them. Business  
is more active in all of them than  
was ever known before. The reports of  
the bank clearances from all quarters  
of the West show an immense increase  
in transactions since last year at this  
time. The earnings of the Western  
railroads are at the highest figures  
ever touched.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury  
Vanderlip, who has just returned from  
a tour through several States in the  
Mississippi Valley, is eloquent about  
the evidences of industrial activity and  
prosperity which he saw on every hand.  
He remarks that this is killing the sil-  
ver issue as a Democratic dogma. Dem-  
ocratic leaders in the West are saying  
the same thing. There is a strong dis-  
position among the shrewder Demo-  
cratic magnates of the Western States  
to take up some other issue, and let  
silver drop out altogether, or put it so  
far in the background that it will not  
figure with any prominence in the cam-  
paign. The St. Louis, Bryan, Joneses  
and Algers are apparently still anx-  
ious to stick to it, and they are likely  
to carry the convention with them, but  
the wisest men of their party, both pol-  
iticians and editors, are urging their  
side to give up that issue and talk of  
something else.

The detection of the West is a seri-  
ous thing for the Democracy. It was  
on the West that the Democratic bosses  
looked for a great part of their elec-  
tional votes next year. They knew that  
the number of States which they can  
carry in the South will not furnish  
them with more than half the number  
of votes which their party will need to  
give it the victory. The South has long  
since ceased to be solid for the Demo-  
cracy. Many votes will have to come  
from the West to that party if it is to  
have any chance to win. The Demo-  
cratic leaders know that they can get  
very few votes from the West under  
present conditions. It was the business  
depression resulting from the Demo-  
cratic panic of 1893 which created the  
conditions in the West which gave the  
Democracy several States in the Mis-  
sissippi Valley and on the Pacific slope  
in 1896. Republican prosperity has en-  
sued since then, and the entire situa-  
tion is changed. This is why the re-  
ports of business activity and general  
prosperity throughout the West, which  
come from Democrats and Republicans  
alike, have a disheartening effect on  
the Democratic leaders. It means a  
sweeping victory for the Republican  
party in 1900.—St. Louis Globe-Demo-  
crat.

**A Matter of Wages.**  
The efforts which importers of choco-  
late are now making to get a lower  
appraisalment on imported chocolate  
recalls the report which was made to  
the Ways and Means Committee in  
1897, when the provisions of the Ding-  
ley law were being considered. It was  
stated in that report that "in the  
United States in our (the chocolate)  
industry men are paid for ten hours'  
work from \$10 to \$20 per week; women  
are paid for ten hours' work from \$6  
to \$12 per week. In Europe, in the  
largest factories, their rates for men  
for twelve hours' work are from \$4 to  
\$5 per week and for women for twelve  
hours' work from \$2.50 to \$3 per week."  
It will be seen from these figures that  
wages in this country are from 250 to  
400 per cent. higher than wages in  
Europe. The slightest investigation  
will show, furthermore, that what is  
true in respect to the wages of the em-  
ployees in chocolate manufacturers is  
true, in a greater or lesser degree, of  
workers in all branches of industry.

In the face of such facts fragments  
in favor of a protective tariff would  
seem to be superfluous, and conscien-  
tious efforts to collect the rightful cus-  
tom duties should be appreciated by  
every American workman as well as  
by every American manufacturer.

**Eryan and Jefferson.**  
Mr. Bryan is most aggressive, if not  
almost violent, in insisting that he be  
recognized as the exponent of Jeff-  
ersonian Democracy, believing probably  
that the name of Jefferson will be a  
name to conjure with and to draw to  
him the support of many not now num-  
bered among his followers. It would  
pay better if Mr. Bryan would adopt  
Jefferson's principles. At present he  
lacks one very serious quality for be-  
ing a follower of Jefferson. Jefferson  
believed in all things American. He  
believed in encouraging American in-  
dustries, and in using American made  
goods. Mr. Bryan has put himself on  
record times without number as being  
opposed to any system of a protective  
tariff, declaring on one occasion that a  
tariff of 10 per cent. was as unjusti-

ble as a tariff of 1,000 per cent. Jef-  
ferson said:  
"My idea is that we should encour-  
age home manufacturers to the extent  
of our own consumption of everything  
of which we raise the raw material. I  
do not think it fair to ship owners to  
say we ought not to make our axes,  
nails, etc., here, that they may have  
the benefit of carrying the iron to  
Europe and bringing back the axes,  
nails, etc."

The followers and believers in Jef-  
ferson do not belong with Mr. Bryan  
and his friends, but with the sup-  
porters of the American policy of a  
protective tariff.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

**A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson  
—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflec-  
tion—Half an Hour's Study of the  
Scriptures—Time Well Spent.**

The lesson for Aug. 13 is found in  
Ezekiel 37: 1-14. Its subject is "Ezekiel's  
Great Vision." The latter section of  
Ezekiel's prophecy is an ideal picture of  
the future nation, when it shall have  
been revived by the power of Jehovah,  
re-established in its old home, and start-  
ing on a new and more glorious career.  
This lesson, the thirty-seventh chapter,  
is one of the most striking passages in  
which the contrast between the old and  
the new is illustrated figuratively. It  
shows how discouraging was sometimes  
the prospect in the exile of accomplishing  
the great purpose for which the prophets  
labored. The magnitude of that task is  
represented by the miraculous feat of  
giving life to the skeletons of the dead.

**Explanatory.**  
"The hand of the Lord was upon me":  
a frequent expression to indicate the di-  
rect power of Jehovah. Compare the  
"driving" of Jesus into the wilderness to  
be tempted—"Carried me out in the  
spirit of the Lord"; apit is not here per-  
sonified. It indicates a prophetic vision.  
Of course Ezekiel did not at this time ac-  
tually see such a valley with his eyes.  
It was inner perception. But he had  
probably seen such things in his lifetime,  
which covered many years of warfare.  
It was a common custom to throw the  
bones of men slain in battle into great  
pits, not always covered. Those who  
have read descriptions of the Roman  
Catholic cemetery in Havana will have  
an idea of Ezekiel's vision. The church  
requires rental for the use of lots in the  
cemetery and when the rental is overdue  
in any case after the lapse of a few  
years, bodies are exhumed and thrown on  
the bone pile, which is of large size.  
"Son of Man," a title which Ezekiel  
constantly uses of himself. It expresses  
his humility and his identification with  
the nation of which he was the prophet.  
The dry bones, as indicated in verse  
11, are the people of Israel, scattered,  
dismembered, lifeless, powerless, useless.  
At this time the descendants of the peo-  
ple of the northern kingdom were scat-  
tered, some of them in Assyria, some still  
in Palestine, intermingled with heathen  
and largely lost to Hebrew influence. The  
people of Judah were divided between  
Babylonia, Palestine and Egypt; their  
identity as a nation was nearly lost. For  
the larger part, respect for the ancient  
institutions and traditions had become  
unintelligent superstition. There was lit-  
tle regard for the national literature,  
slight reverence for the prophets, and  
small hope for reformation. Surely dry  
bones were a fitting symbol of their con-  
dition.

"I will cause breath to enter into you":  
notice the peculiar order in which the  
revival is predicted—the breath first. This  
is quite in accord with Hebrew ideas, in  
which the breath was equivalent to the  
life, the life-principle, or at least the  
most obvious sign of life. The New Testa-  
ment doctrine of the Spirit suggests the  
same analogy between physical breath  
and spiritual life.

Sinews, then flesh, then skin, then  
breath. The uncanny picture of the  
prophet's vision, this building of the liv-  
ing from the dead, is very vividly pre-  
sented.  
The bringing together again of the  
bones of the slain, with a great rat-  
tling like thunder, is quite similar to the  
idea which some people still entertain of  
the resurrection. They have a notion  
that the resurrection of the body means  
the reassembling of the bones and other  
constituents from grave and tomb and  
the re-creation of the body. The New Testa-  
ment doctrine of the Spirit suggests the  
same analogy between physical breath  
and spiritual life.

"But there was no breath in them": as  
yet the bodies were no more than puppets,  
complete in appearance but lacking in life  
and power. Like Adam before the Al-  
mighty breathed into him the breath of  
life.

Students of the Old Testament know  
well enough that to prophesy means pri-  
marily to declare the word of Jehovah,  
to preach, and only secondarily to pre-  
dict. The ordinary reader often forgets  
this, however, and is confused by appar-  
ent contradictions in the scriptural usage  
of the word. Ezekiel prophesied to the  
people; he also prophesied to the bones  
and the winds.

"Our bones are dried, and our hope is  
lost": the drying up of the bones is an  
Old Testament expression for death and  
weakness. "We are cut off for our  
parts" is in the Revised Version "we are  
clean cut off." The desperate case of  
Israel was such that even her best men  
and most hopeful patriots sometimes  
feared that no salvation could keep her  
from entire ruin. "Can these bones  
live?" the question of verse 3 has been  
asked by many a good man since Eze-  
kiel's day, as looking on the wreck of  
some shattered life he asked whether  
such a creature can be generated and  
made over into a man. The answer can  
come only from God. Human power  
could never accomplish this often repeat-  
ed miracle, the evidence of which we see  
about us every day.

"I will bring you into the land of Is-  
rael," again and again this promise  
comes in, with its note of hope and cheer  
amidst the gloom of the exile. It was  
a hope that was never given up, though  
its actual fulfillment was far from equal-  
ing the bright expectations of the past.  
"Ye shall live, and I will place you in  
your own land": here again the applica-  
tion to gospel teaching is a striking one.  
The breathing of the spirit into human  
souls brings not only life, but it brings  
the soul back to its own true home, the  
land where God reigns and all men are  
brothers, heaven upon earth, the Canaan  
which is reached even here by faithful  
pilgrims.

**Teaching Hints.**  
This lesson will certainly be a valley  
of "dry bones" to the teachers, unless the  
teacher can give vividness to the vision  
by detailed description, and then apply  
its meaning to the modern missionary  
history of the church of Christ. Abund-  
ant illustrations can be found in mis-  
sionary annals, showing the raising to  
life and happiness of communities and  
fides quite as wonderful as the raising  
to physical life of the bones of dead. God  
can save to the uttermost; that is the  
outstanding teaching of the vision.

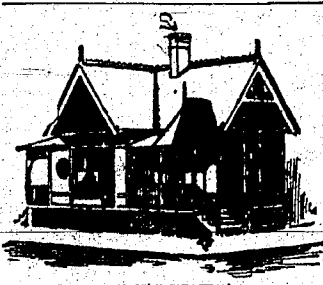
**Next Lesson:—The River of Salva-  
tion.**—Ezek. 47: 1-12.

**Butter and Honey.**  
Prof. Tyndall used to say that his  
Alpine guides ate butter and honey  
while climbing, finding that they sup-  
plied the greatest amount of heat and  
nourishment. He himself nibbled a  
cake of chocolate every two hours  
while on the mountains. These facts  
supply hints to tourists everywhere.  
Nowadays one may easily, too, carry  
soup squares or tea tablets to be read-  
ily made into a refreshing drink with  
the addition of hot water.

**Alarming Conduct.**  
"When I kiss you, Edgar, you are not  
afraid I am going to ask for money,  
are you?"  
"No, dear; but I'm afraid you have al-  
ready cleaned me out while I was  
asleep."

## FARM BUILDINGS.

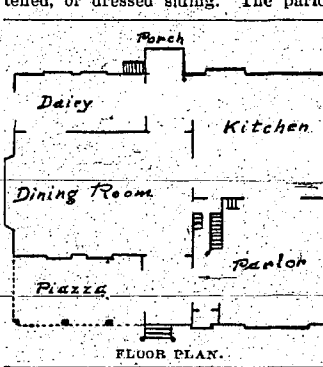
**Here's a Neat House for Six Hun-  
dred Dollars.**  
The plan and elevation here given  
are of a cottage suitable for a young  
couple beginning life as housekeepers.  
It is neat and convenient, has three  
rooms in the rear of the kitchen may be



FRONT VIEW.

under the whole house, part of which  
reached by a stairway from the dairy  
room in the rear of the kitchen may be  
used for a dairy and store room, for  
use in the winter. The cellar is seven  
feet in the clear, the lower story is  
eight feet six inches, and it is de-  
signed to be enlarged by adding the up-  
per floor by and by, when the little  
family needs to be provided for, that  
part of the house may be finished and  
three rooms and some closets added  
to the available space at very little  
cost. If this house is thus built, about  
five hundred dollars will finish it suffi-  
ciently for the occupation of the lower  
floor and the cellar. To complete it as  
shown with plain trimmings, and a  
brick foundation and cellar wall will  
add a hundred dollars to this estimate.  
The whole building finished with the  
upper floor divided off will add two  
hundred and fifty dollars more, thus  
making the entire completed house  
cost under nine hundred dollars. If  
the owner excavates the cellar and  
hauls the materials, and grades around  
the house, helps with the painting and  
such ordinary carpenter's and painter's  
work as any smart man may do, so  
much more may be saved.

The ground plan is twenty-four by  
thirty feet. The materials may be  
dressed boards set on end, and bat-  
tened, or dressed siding. The parlor



has a pretty bay window, with a large  
double window in the front. The kitchen  
has a door under the stairway, and a  
closet is under the stairs opening  
into both the kitchen and dining room.  
A closet is made under the stairs in  
the parlor. The stairs are made so  
that there will be bedroom over the  
parlor and over the kitchen; the third  
is over the dining room. A large closet  
may be made on the second floor over  
the vestibule in the front part of the  
hall. A porch is made at the rear of  
the kitchen with a door opening from  
the hall on to it. There is a roomy  
closet in the front of the hall, with a  
window in it, a glazed door in the hall  
admits light from this closet, which  
may be used as a coat and cloak room.

### HONORS FOR A COLORED GIRL.

**Graduated at the Head of Her Class  
in a Vermont College.**  
Miss Annette Anderson has recently  
graduated from Middlebury College,  
Vermont, with the highest honors.  
Though a colored girl she was made  
valedictorian of her class and so inter-  
ested were the people in her that they  
came from miles away to hear her  
speak. She lives at Shoreham, Vt.



MISS ANNETTE ANDERSON.

Ever since entering college she has  
been regarded as the brightest scholar.



**A Georgia Justice of the peace one  
took it upon himself to charge a jury  
as follows: "Gentlemen, this is a case  
which has been tried by me before, and  
I decided in favor of the defendant." As  
the jury took the hint and found for  
the defendant just as the justice had  
done before, although the evidence was  
overwhelmingly in favor of the plain-  
tiff, the higher court refused to let the  
verdict stand. It also commented as  
follows: "A justice of the peace is  
generally a man of consequence in his  
neighborhood. He writes the wills,  
draws the deeds, and pulls the teeth of  
the people; also he performs divers  
surgical operations on the animals of  
his neighbors. The justice has played  
his part on the busy stage of life from  
the time of Mr. Justice Shallow down  
to the time of Mr. Justice Higgins.  
Who has not seen the gaping, listen-  
ing crowd assembled around his honor,  
the justice, on O'pice—to catch the  
words of wisdom as they fell from his  
venerated lips?"  
"And still they gazed,  
And still the wonder grew,  
That one small head  
Could carry all he knew."**

## NEWS FROM THE COLONIES.

### Philippine Islands.

Filipino women never wear hats.  
American composers earn good wages.  
Sale of liquors on Sunday is strictly  
forbidden.

Freedom has an editorial calling for  
the arrest of bicycle "scorchers."  
The children of the peasants usually  
run nude till they are from 8 to 10 years  
old.

Since the beginning of the war Ma-  
nila's foreign population has increased  
greatly.

Natives are rarely seen on the streets  
of Manila—except on Sundays. This is owing  
to military orders.

The number of Spanish now in the  
Philippines is less than at any time dur-  
ing the last fifty years.

The Filipinos copy after the Spanish  
and English in the matter of dress, as  
far as their means will permit.

The police are keeping their eyes open  
for cases of cruelty to animals. A na-  
tive was fined \$10 for driving a horse  
with a broken leg.

The highest mountains of the Philip-  
pine Islands are Hualon (Mindoro), 8,888  
feet; Apo (Mindanao), 8,804 feet; Mayon  
active volcano (Luzon), 8,238 feet; and  
San Cristobal (Luzon), 7,375 feet.

"As a sound and promising investment  
for capital it would be difficult to find  
any industry in the Philippines that  
could beat the cultivation of the rubber  
plant in this respect," says Freedom.

The women stick to their Philippine  
costume, which is quite becoming in its  
rich colorings and openness. The stock-  
ing feet are slipped into dainty little  
embroidered velvet shoes with woolen  
soles.

### Porto Rico.

Baseball is popular.  
Roads are being built.  
Engineers are in demand.  
Hammocks are the usual beds.  
Coffee sets for five cents a pound.  
Ten oranges can be bought for one  
cent.

There are no venomous reptiles on the  
island.  
The hotels are distinctly bad, the stores  
the same.

Every traveler says the island's great-  
est need is schools.  
Spain was the island's market. That  
has been taken away.

The coffee crop is three times as val-  
uable as the sugar crop.  
There is general satisfaction with the  
American administration of affairs.

With plenty of native hardwood not a  
stick of furniture is made in the country.  
The thermometer rarely reaches above  
85 degrees, even in summer. The nights  
are always comfortable.

So far as transportation is concerned,  
the present facilities are inadequate, and  
will have to be improved if trade is to  
expand.

Practically all timber for building is  
imported. In fact, there are no mills.  
With plenty of material for paper, twine,  
sacking, etc., with lots of water power,  
practically, not a factory can be found.

### Cuba.

Few of the ruined plantations have  
been restored.  
Owners of plantations in Cuba refuse  
to employ Spanish laborers.

Only one plantation in the entire prov-  
ince of Havana is in operation.  
There is talk of erecting an office build-  
ing in Havana on American lines.

The more intelligent residents are an-  
xious for annexation to the United States.  
Natives near Santiago do a land-office  
business selling relics from the battle-  
fields.

Skilled labor is scarce. Cuban carpen-  
ters, plumbers and masons are not skill-  
ed.

Not one out of ten natives can read  
and write, and they have no ambition  
beyond mere existence.

Bill posting is a new industry, and Ha-  
vana is now well plastered with unsightly  
advertisements.

Life and property in Havana and San-  
tiago are now said to be as safe as in  
any city in the world.

Brigandage is scattered and the ban-  
dits are penegade Spanish soldiers for  
the most part—not Cubans.

The natives are said to lack leaders of  
national importance, although there are  
many chiefs of factions.

The school system has been practically  
annihilated, chiefly because the teachers  
have received no pay for two years.

Complaint is made of the railroad tar-  
iffs. Even cents a mile for the passen-  
ger rate, and freights are correspond-  
ingly high.

Retail stores confine themselves strict-  
ly to one class of goods, and returning  
travelers say there is a splendid chance  
for a department store.

**Hawaii.**  
There are no labor unions.  
Royalty sentiment has died out com-  
pletely.

Taxation is on a basis of 1 per cent of  
cash value.  
It is estimated that \$25,000,000 is in-  
vested in sugar.  
Land worth \$5 an acre three years ago  
now sells for \$50.

Native markets are poor, and nearly  
everything eatable has to be imported.  
Many new plantations are being cap-  
italized for amounts varying from \$1,000-  
000 to \$5,000,000.

The natives still feast on taro, raw fish,  
and poi, and are still the careless, lazy  
people they have always been.

Skilled labor is in good demand, but  
unskilled labor is a drug, the supply of  
Japanese and Chinese being large.

At the time of its discovery by Captain  
Cook, the population of the islands was  
about twice as great as it is to-day.

There are just as many physicians,  
dentists and lawyers in Honolulu as  
there are in any city of the same size in  
the United States.

Since annexation there has been a  
mania for business consolidation in Ho-  
nolulu, and even the barber shops and  
candy stores have formed trusts with a  
view to discouraging outsiders from offer-  
ing competition.

**Alaska.**  
One hundred native girls attend the  
school at Holy Cross Mission.  
Men working claims at Cape Nome  
are said to be taking out \$100 a day.  
The Treadwell mine earns from \$2-  
000,000 to \$3,000,000 a year clear profit.  
Rich finds of gold have been made near  
Cape Nome, 150 miles north of St. Mi-  
chael's.

All along the Koyukuk river boats are  
stranded, having been overtaken by ice  
before reaching the promised land.

A large majority of disappointed pros-  
pectors are chopping wood for the steam-  
ship companies to earn their passage  
home.



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor  
THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1899

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bank of Spain has decided to make all payments in silver. Prosperity ought to be the result according to the silverites, but the Spanish talk is of hard times and an unpromising outlook.

The Montgomery Advertiser, a Democratic paper, says the people of the South are learning that "good money can't be made out of poor material." Perhaps some unpleasant surprises are in store for the silver party in that section.

Jerry Simpson is reported to be laying wires for the capture of Lucien Baker's place in the Senate, and in the furtherance of this design is editing the most intensely sockless Populistic paper in the bleeding state.

The democratic Boston Globe remarks that "we are making vast strides in home manufacture, and gradually taking first place in the world's open market." Nobody talked that way when the Wilson law was in operation.

James Clark, of Quincy, Ill., who celebrated his one hundred birthday last week, is now the only bona fide oldest man in America. It is unnecessary to say that he has been a temperate man all his life, and has always voted the Republican ticket.—Globe Democrat.

Dewey is a Vermonter, belongs to a republican family, advocates gold in paying the sailors and other people, and is not only an expansionist, but a leading cause of expansion. If the Democrats are looking for such a man they have undergone a sudden change.

From this time on the people who have been ignorantly abusing Gen. Alger will wonder how they happened to overlook his many excellent qualities as a man and a Secretary of War. And the more they think about it the less reason they will find for being proud of their prejudices.—Inter-Ocean.

The Sioux City Journal contains extracts from eighteen Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska papers stating that farmers are unable to obtain the help they need. No army of the unemployed can march in these times without finding scores of opportunities to trust at them.

John Jacob Astor is organizing and equipping at his own expense another company for service in the Philippines. If necessary John Jacob Astor would not hesitate to lead it. That is the kind of an American William Waldorf Astor is not now and never has been.

Governor Pingree admits that the decision of the Michigan Supreme Court in the municipal ownership case gave him a shock, but insists that nothing better was to have been expected, as the Supreme courts we have nowadays are not capable of defining the law as it ought to be defined. It is not difficult to see whether Pingree is drifting.—Inter-Ocean.

Col. A. T. Bliss, of Saginaw, has entered the gubernatorial race. This latest entry makes it more difficult than ever to pick a winner, for Col. Bliss is widely known, and deservedly popular with all factions of the Republican party. The candidate of neither Pingree nor McMillan, the Saginaw man would naturally draw votes from both camps if neither could marshal sufficient strength to land its favorite.—Bay City Trib.

There is no indication that the prosperity tide is about to recede. Henry Clews says: "Our mills are crowded with orders for goods that are wanted for actual consumption; and for once in history at least the speculator has failed to anticipate future wants. Another striking feature is the uniform belief that we are to have one or two years prosperity like the present with little interruption."

There is a noticeable indisposition on the part of New Yorkers to take advantage of the bankruptcy law. The same indisposition has been remarked in Chicago and elsewhere. Commercial honor in these times runs so high that all the average debtor asks is a fair chance to make money enough to pay his debts, and the present good times are helpful to him in his laudable endeavor.—Inter-Ocean.

## The Experiment Station

Last week we referred briefly to the action of the State Board of Agriculture and the professional staff in connection with the experiment station at this place. It will be remembered that when this site was agreed upon Prof. R. C. Kedzie was Director. His plan as expressed was to ascertain by actual trial what forage plants could be grown on the natural plains soil, or what plants of manurial value. As he said by the aid of science with commercial fertilizers any crop could be grown in leached sand, but experiments of that character would be worse than useless to the ordinary settler, for the expense would be much greater than the income. Before his plans were matured and but fairly under way, he was deposed by the Board, since when there has been no work done that would honor the intelligence of an ordinary schoolboy. We notice to-day but one item. One of the

grasses introduced by Dr. Kedzie was Sheep's Fescue, which has made a most wonderful growth in every instance where tried here, withstanding drought to a remarkable degree, and filling the earth beyond belief, if not seen, to a depth of from twelve to sixteen inches with its wonderful roots. The hay is short and harsh and not equal as provender to many of the other grasses, but stands pasturing, and as its name implies is especially adapted for the grazing of sheep. This fact is as Dr. Kedzie predicted, and from a chemical standpoint he anticipated good results as a fertilizer from the great mass of roots. Hundreds of people were watching these plants and anxiously awaiting the final proof, but no action has been taken toward it, though repeated requests have been made. Last spring we applied to the director now in charge for permission to turn under one of the plots and plant to corn, followed by a cereal crop and re-seed to fescue, or as they might direct, without expense to the state. We were promptly refused with the following statement:

"I have your letter of March 24th. Our plan with the fescues on the station field is to allow them to remain just as they are for a long series of years. If they will grow and keep the sand well covered with sod that fact is of immense importance to the people living on similar soil. I would not have them plowed up under any consideration. I feel very certain that the fertilizing value of the roots would dissipate on that coarse sand in two years. I very much question whether a sufficient quantity of organic matter could be retained in that coarse sand to form a sufficient amount of humus to carry a crop over the dry time. If the people are not benefited by the fact of the extraordinary growth of the fescue it seems to me that farther lessons along that line would not be very efficacious."

We undertake to say that this man has no practical knowledge of this soil or its needs, and puts his theory in the way of any practical proof so that no benefit can be derived from the experiment as it now stands.

Representative Landis, of Indiana is undoubtedly right in his assertion that "the West is with the President on the Philippine question." The West except a few of the reactionaries like Bryan, Stone and Altgeld stands with the administration in the purpose to prosecute the war vigorously, and establish American authority all over the islands. These copperheads have the greater part of the Western Democracy against them. There will be a savage fight in the Democratic convention of 1900 on the expansion issue. Probably the reactionaries will win in that gathering. Democratic conventions have committed so many follies, that nobody will be surprised if Stone carries his "anti-imperialism" lunacy through that of 1900. No states in this quarter, however, will be won on the contraction issue. There are very few flag flutters in the Western states.—Globe-Dem.

William Jennings Bryan makes a personal property return of \$2,980. Although he has been out of employment for several years he seems to be keeping up his gait almost as well as some people who have to work.—Inter Ocean.

## A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children, and have had a great deal of experience about medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and I sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by L. Four-nier.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4th, '99.

### EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

Secretary Root is showing his good sense by putting in all his time familiarizing himself with the workings of the mammoth business machine known as the War Department, leaving the routine affairs of the department in the hands of his capable subordinates until he gets all the information he desires. Every day since he was sworn in, he has spent consulting with the heads of the various bureaus of the department, and he is already beginning to get hold of the numerous threads of the departmental system. The talk about probable changes that he will make is idle at this time. As he put it: "Better wait until I know what is being done before talking about changes."

That the war with Spain was a good thing for the U. S. is conceded by most intelligent men, but Mr. D. N. Demetriades, an educated Greek, who has been connected with our Consular service at Constantinople for more than 25 years, and who is now in Washington, says it was also the best thing for Europe that has occurred in a long time. In explaining he said: "The effects of the war were more far reaching probably than the average American dreams of. It brought good to Europe in this way: It proved beyond a doubt the potency of the great American Republic, and it showed to the nations that America had at last taken up a position as a great world-power. Its forces hitherto had been latent. Now along with this new conception of the Washington government came a realization that henceforth and forever the English speaking races would assume the dominant role in the affairs of the world. England had been regarded as isolated, but after England acted as she did in our war with Spain it was clear that a bond had been established that was of no temporary character. This then is the great result of your triumph over Spain: the peace of Europe is put on a basis of almost absolute safety, and the Anglo-American rapprochement, which was another result, that fair play shall exist between all nations, and that English and American ideas of liberty and civilization shall be the standard of the world."

Mr. J. R. Burton, the widely known Kansas lawyer, is in Washington on business. He said of the sentiment of his state: "Ninety per cent of the people of Kansas approve of the administration's policy in regard to the Philippines, and will stand by President McKinley in every thing he does in line with the doctrine of expansion. The democracy of our state is hopelessly demoralized, and the intelligent element of it will remain passive and inert, seeing the futility of trying to cope with the Bryan crowd, and recognizing more-over, that republican success in 1900 is a foregone conclusion. I think that Bryan will be re-nominated and that Aguinaldo would be an excellent choice for second place on the ticket. North of Mason and Dixon's line Colorado is the only state this ticket can possibly carry, but, of course, it would get great support among the Tagals."

There is more or less alarm among the timid in Washington because of the existence of yellow fever at the soldier's home in Hampton, Va., and in the adjoining village of Phoebus, but Surgeon General Sternberg, of the army, and Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital service, whose combined forces are working in concert against the disease, say there is little danger of the disease spreading beyond the infected districts.

The U. S. Consul General to Berlin has written an interesting official report of a contemplated change in the consular system of Germany, which indicates how wide-awake the Germans are becoming in trade-getting. The report says of the proposed method of consular appointments: "Young men carefully selected and specially educated for service in a designated field, will go out and pass from clerks through the successive grades to consul-general in that one district, and as the final reward of competent, faithful service will be recalled for duty in the Foreign office, which will in time become a bureau of experts, whose aggregate knowledge will cover the whole realm of German export trade. As has already happened in law, medicine, engineering—in nearly every field of applied science—the day of the all-round man, with a smattering of many things but a thorough knowledge of nothing, is definitely passed, and the success of the future will be won by nations as well as by individuals, who can bring the highest attainments, the largest experience, and the most consummate proficiency to bear where competition is keenest, and the richest prizes are to be won."

# REMOVAL!

ON OR ABOUT  
SEPTEMBER 1st., 1899, I

WILL LOCATE IN THE BUILDING

Formerly occupied by Dr. LEIGHTON, in Dr Woodworth's property. Until that time I will continue to sell

Goods at the same prices I have during July.

If you want to save 15 to 25 per cent on

CLOTHING.  
DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS & FURNISHINGS,

CALL AND SEE ME.

R. JOSEPH,  
Opposite the Post Office, Grayling, Michigan.

THE  
**SI WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SI**  
LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ALL  
POLITICAL PAPERS IN THE WEST  
Always American Always Republican  
THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL  
THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE  
Every Column is Bright, Clean and Packed with News  
The Literature of its columns is  
equal to that of the best maga-  
zines. It is interesting to the  
children as well as the parents.  
THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it  
brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its  
readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in  
full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses  
literature and politics from the Western standpoint.  
\$1.00—PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR—\$1.00  
THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN  
ARE THE BEST EVER SEEN IN THE WEST.  
SI THE INTER OCEAN'S NEWS IS EXCLUSIVE. SI  
Price of Daily by mail \$4.00 per year  
Price of Sunday by mail \$2.00 per year  
Daily and Sunday by mail \$6.00 per year

The soothing and healing prop-  
erties of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera  
and Diarrhoea Remedy, its pleasant  
taste and prompt and permanent  
cures have made it a  
great favorite with the people every-  
where. For sale by L. Fournier.

It is easy to see that the machine  
Democracy of Kentucky is in a de-  
perate way. Democratic leaders of  
character and influence all over the  
state are coming out against the  
Goebel ticket. The movement in  
the Democracy in favor of pure po-  
litics has gained greater headway than  
anybody expected it would attain.

You assume no risk when you buy  
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and  
Diarrhoea Remedy. L. Fournier will  
refund your money if you are not  
satisfied after using it. It is every-  
where admitted to be the most suc-  
cessful remedy in use for bowel com-  
plaints, and the only one that never  
fails. It is pleasant, safe and re-  
liable. July-4mo

The influence of the late Augustus  
Daly upon the American stage has  
nowhere been so strongly shown as in  
the August Cosmopolitan. The editor  
has employed the pen of the dis-  
tinguished critic, Gustave Cobbe, to  
write of Daly and his work, and the  
value of the article is doubled by the  
superb set of illustrations accompany-  
ing it. The portraits of nearly sev-  
enty actors and actresses are given,  
each of whom has been connected  
with Mr. Daly at one time or an-  
other. All of these attained success  
and prominence, and it takes but a  
glance through the pages of the ar-  
ticle to realize the immeasurable debt  
owed by the theatrical profession  
and its supporting public to Augustus  
Daly.

During the civil war as well as in  
our late war with Spain, diarrhoea  
was one of the most troublesome dis-  
eases the army had to contend with.  
In many instances it became chronic  
and the old soldiers still suffer from  
it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge,  
Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He  
uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera  
and Diarrhoea Remedy, and says  
he never found anything that would  
give him such quick relief. It is for  
sale by L. Fournier.

BUY YOUR  
GROCERIES,  
DRY GOODS,  
HARDWARE  
AND  
FARM IMPLEMENTS,  
OF US.  
WE WILL TREAT  
YOU RIGHT,  
AND SAVE YOU  
MONEY.  
Salling, Hanson &  
Company,  
Grayling, - Michigan

## WALL PAPER!

AT THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE.

THE WALL PAPER SEASON  
is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest  
patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 8 cents  
per yard.

Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will  
get full sized Double Rolls, not the half or so called Single Rolls.

Call and see me before buying elsewhere.  
Grayling, Michigan. J. W. SORENSON

## ROOM! ROOM!

We have got to make room for Fall and Winter Goods,  
which we expect soon. Therefore we have concluded to

Slash Prices on all our Summer Goods.

We only mention a few of them as they are too numerous:

All our 50 and 60 cents Straw Hats go for	30c
All our 25 and 35 cents Children's Hats go for	21c
All our 10 cents Ladies Vests go for	10c
All our 15 cents Ladies Vests go for	10c
All our 20 cents Ladies Vests go for	12c
All our 30 cents Men's Summer Underwear go for	21c
All our 35 cents Men's Over Shirts go for	25c
All our 60 cents Ladies Summer Corsets go for	43c
All our \$1.00 Jackson Corset Waists go for	89c
All our 15 cents Countess Dainties go for	11c
One quarter off on all Men's and Boys Clothing, and 1000 other bar- gains. Come early so you will get your best choice.	

John J. Clark's Machine Thread 2 spools for 5 cents.

R. MEYERS, The Corner Store,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.



IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW,

(Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made,

A CHAMPION BINDER

Or MOWER, Daisy Hay Rake

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of the Avalanche Of-  
fice.

O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich



## The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.  
THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1909.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Rosenthal's new Ad.

Miss Grace Inman is happy in the possession of a fine Knabe piano.

Born—Sunday, August 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Jensen, a daughter.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

W. B. Covert took six head of cattle down to the ranch, Monday.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

There is one criminal and seven civil cases on the Court calendar this week.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

Phillip Mosher and P. J. Mosher came up from Ohio, this week, to attend court, both being litigants.

T. A. Carney has bought a mate to his sorrel, and now draws the rein over a lively team.

Born—Friday, Aug. 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Stepien, of this township, a daughter. Nine pounds.

Boydell's Paints, at less than cost, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Vallad, of Maple Forest, Friday, Aug. 4th, a son.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Paris Green. Sure Killer Bug Finish at 2c per pound.

E. N. Salling arrived here Tuesday, for a visit with R. Hanson after his return from the old world.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

Conrad House of Maple Forest, was in town last Saturday. He expected to commence threshing yesterday.

Carl Johnson and Hanson Bay, of Lewiston, were visiting with friends here, last week.

John M. Smith, of South Branch, was in town Monday, and took home a new Harrison wagon. "The best on wheels."

A fine line of Fishing Tackle, for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.

Ex-Sheriff Nelson, and the principal of the Lewiston school, were in town Monday, combining business with pleasure.

C. Z. Hagton, of Frederic, was in town Monday. He says his corn is better than the average but not as good as he would like.

Buy your Pottery Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

In a letter renewing his subscription, F. L. Hankinson, of Detroit says: "Your paper grows better year by year."

W. L. Francis, of Gaylord, came down here with his best girl, and spent Sunday with his parents on the farm.

Barbed Wire, at lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Nine pounds and a quarter of little girlhood took possession of Brnie Babbits' home. Tuesday morning and they propose to let her stay.

Our "brain food" this week, came from Stephan's. They seem to know where the largest speckled beauties live.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best, at Albert Kraus.

Mrs. G. L. Guichard had the pleasure of entertaining her father, Mr. Henderson, of Pinconning, over Sunday.

Mrs. Woodworth goes to Topinabee, Saturday, for ten days, to chaperon a party of young people from Gaylord.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. Chas. Lickoff took in the excursion to Niagara Falls, last week, for a visit with relatives in that city. She expects her mother to return with her.

L. C. Juxley, of Maple Forest, shot a chicken hawk last Saturday, which measured 4 feet 2 inches from tip to tip of wings. It was as large as many eagles.

The best Glover, Timothy, Alsyko Clover and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

FOR SALE—A two-story house, containing six rooms, kitchen and cellar. Price \$200.00 cash. If bought at once, Julius K. Nerz.

Christian Endeavorers, please remember that your Society meets every Sunday evening at the usual hour, in the Presbyterian church, Come.

### "If I Should Die."

If I should die to-night  
And you should come to my cold corpse  
And say:  
Weeping and heartsick over my lifeless clay  
If I should die to-night  
And you should come in deepest grief  
and woe  
And say: "Here's that \$10 that I owe!"  
I might arise in my large white cravat  
And say: "What's that?"

If I should die to-night  
And you should come to my cold corpse  
and kneel,  
Clasping my bier to show the grief you feel  
I say, if I should die to-night  
And you should come to me and there  
and then  
Just even hint of paying me that ten,  
I might rise the while;  
But I'd drop dead again.—Ex.

The influx of jurymen, witnesses and parties for attendance at Court, Tuesday, has given our streets an unusually lively appearance this week.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Perry Ostrander was in town, Saturday, and reports that J. P. Hill-dreth has so far recovered from his accident as to be able to get out of doors.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet at Mrs. Butlers' Friday afternoon. Lunch will be served from 5 to 8 o'clock. All are invited.

John London came from the North last Saturday, and stopped over to shake hands with old friends. He had been in Minnesota to look over some timberland.

W. S. Chalker, of Maple Forest, was in town last Thursday. He reports an immense yield of hay, has his wheat cut, and expected to cut his oats this week.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Simon P. Aldrich and wife, former residents of Beaver Creek, came up from their new home in Monroe county to attend Court this week, in a case wherein he was plaintiff.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Salling were gratified by their arrival here for a visit last week. Mr. Salling reports business matters in their new home, at Anderson, Ind., gratifying, and Mrs. Salling is highly pleased with their Hoosier surroundings, but glad as ever to meet their friends here.

R. F. Sherman, of Maple Forest, is attending court on jury service, and is the only man in the county that we have heard express perfect satisfaction over his prospect for corn, which is a spotted crop. Judge Coventry and P. M. Hoyt, of that township, both report fair fields, but slow in maturing on account of wet and cold.

"Richly Illustrated" barely describes the August Cosmopolitan, there being in that great number one hundred and forty-six different illustrations of all sorts and sizes, and not one of them commonplace or uninteresting. The literary features of the magazine vie with the pictorial, the whole forming a most attractive magazine for summer reading.

Reports to the state board of health show that rheumatism, diarrhea, neuralgia, bronchitis and consumption in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan, during the past week. Consumption was reported at 189 places, scarlet fever at 29, typhoid fever at 36, diphtheria at 15, measles at 36, and whooping cough at 19, spinal meningitis at 4 and small pox at one.

A fortune to gladden the hearts of West Bay City girls. Leona Wells, whom Chicago attorneys have been inquiring after in order that they may deliver to her several thousand dollars, left by her father who died some time ago in that city, has been located in this city. She is 15 years old, resides with her grandmother, at 705 Sophia street. Myrtle, another daughter, lives with her mother, no v Mrs. D. W. Johnson, 709 Transit street, and is 12 years old. The father was formerly a building contractor here.—Bay City Tribune.—The young ladies referred to are nieces of Mrs. Geo. Willis, of this place.

The people of Grayling, who attend the Elk's Carnival and Street Fair, at Saginaw, Aug. 14th to 19th, will not be disappointed if they anticipate the greatest show ever given in Michigan. The midway includes Hagenbeck's trained wild animal show, a reproduction of the streets of India, a Japanese village, a Turkish theater, a Greater American theater, showing inhabitants of our new possessions, and many other wonders of the Oriental world, including a Congress of National Dancing Girls.—The industrial exposition will be one of the principal features, and daily parades will enliven the week of gaiety.

## BAR-BEN

It's not a "patent" medicine, but is prepared direct from the formula of E. E. Barton, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio, and is the greatest restorative and invigorator for men and women. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich, and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit. One box will work wonders, six should perfect cure. Prepared in small sugar coated tablets, easy to swallow. The days of "candy compounds, stimulants, sarsaparillas and vile liquid tonics are over. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for 50 cents, or we will mail it securely sealed on receipt of price, \$1.00. BAR-BEN, 443 Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE BY:  
Lucien Fournier,  
DRUGGIST,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The hoodlums who made the night hideous after the wedding, last evening, should be suppressed. It is a disgrace to the village. They should be spanked and sent to bed.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Clark, died at 4 o'clock this morning, from anemia. She had been very delicate from birth and for two weeks had been steadily sinking into her final sleep.

### A Pretty Church Wedding

At the M. E. Church, last evening, was performed for the first time in this village the beautiful and impressive church wedding service. Miss Clara Willitt took the place at the organ, and at eight o'clock struck the first chords of a beautiful wedding march as Miss Angelle Leese entered the edifice on the arm of Mr. Guy Butler, followed by the bride, Miss Addie Marvin, and Mr. Lee Trimley, the groom. The party took their places at the altar, and Rev. O. W. Willitt concluded the service which pronounced them husband and wife.

The assembly at once repaired to the cozy home on Walnut street, which was ready furnished, and the happy pair received the congratulations of their friends. Light refreshments were served, and what is hoped for a happy life was begun. The AVANTAGE extends congratulations.

While boring for water at West Branch, last week, the drill penetrated a vein of coal. Whether it is in paying quantities or not, is a matter of conjecture. Our belief is that there is coal or oil beneath us, is strengthened, and things are coming our way.—Ros. News.

### Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar coated globe of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-ting into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon the 12th, at the usual hour.

### Red Hot From The Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the civil war. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions, Red Pile cure on earth. 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 12th, at the usual hour.

### Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs. She was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption, and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. She bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this great discovery at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

According to the News, of Rosomomon, the Grayling club was "not in it," in the game played at that place last Sunday week.

### A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Grotton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It cured me, and thank God, I am saved and now a well and healthy woman. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular price 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

Where ar' you Going?  
I AM  
GOING TO  
**CLAGGETT & BLAIR'S**  
AFTER MY  
DRINKS.  
IF YOU WANT  
Good Drinks, Try their Emblem  
TEA for 50 Cents.  
It can't be Beat for the Money.  
They also sell  
the best 40c Tea in the Market.

ASK FOR  
**JA-VO BLEND** if you want  
the best 25c Coffee in the World  
They also sell McARTHUR'S PATENT  
FLOUR, because it makes the Best Bread.  
CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER, FRESH EGGS,  
and FULL CREAM CHEESE.  
Pure Goods, Low Prices and Honest Weights is their Motto.  
Don't forget the place, but trade with  
**CLAGGETT & BLAIR.**

**paints, paints, paints!**  
**Boydell's Prepared Paints at \$1 Per Gallon.**  
We are going out of the Paint Business; will close out all we have on hand at the above price; which is less than cost, regular price is \$1.35. This price  
**IS STRICTLY FOR CASH.**  
HEADQUARTERS  
FOR ALABASTINE, PIANO AND FURNITURE POLISH.  
**LUCIEN FOURNIER, Grayling, Michigan.**

**Piles! Piles! Piles!**  
Why he bothered with this annoying complaint, when Banner Salve will cure you. 25c. L. Fournier.

Miss Mollie Johnson returned last Wednesday from her visit to Grayling. She was accompanied by her friend, Miss Anna Olson.—Lewiston Journal.

**YOU** ought to know that when you are suffering from any kidney trouble that a safe, sure remedy is Foley's Kidney Cure. Guaranteed or money refunded. L. Fournier.

The new barber law that goes into effect in November provides for an examination and license for all who hereafter desire to work at that trade, and for all who have not worked at it for the past two years.

Tetter Eczema and Skin Diseases yield quickly to the marvelous healing qualities of Banner Salve, made from a prescription of a skin specialist of world wide fame. 25c. L. Fournier.

Mrs. P. M. Hoyt, of Maple Forest, was in town shopping, last Saturday. She only complains, of having so much hay that new buildings and more stock will be required.

"Foley's Kidney Cure" has been tested, and found to be all you claim for it. I have been giving it to my father, and it is the only thing that ever helped him," writes Geo. C. Hickock, Curtis, Wis. L. Fournier.

The C. E. Society of this village have commenced preparations for the District C. E. Convention to be held here on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September. All members of the society are respectfully requested to keep themselves well informed as to the preparations.

**To Consumptives.**  
As an honest remedy Foley's Honey and Tar does not hold out false hopes in advanced stages, but truthfully claims to give comfort and relief in the very worst cases; and in the early stages to effect a cure.—L. Fournier.

E. Richardson, a deputy sheriff of South Branch, was arrested last week on complaint of J. R. Castenholz for assault and battery, and tried in Justice McKelroy's court by a jury, who found him guilty of assault. The court imposed a fine of five dollars and let the county pay the costs. The whole matter grew out of the differences arising over the election in that township.

**The Most Fatal Disease.**  
More adults die of kidney trouble than any other disease. When the first symptoms of the disease appear, no time should be lost in taking Foley's Kidney Cure, which is guaranteed or money refunded. 50c and \$1.00. L. Fournier.

**GREAT REDUCTION!**  
Here is a Price List that will interest you. Note the Immense Reductions.

In Ladie's Shoes.	In Men's Clothing.
Special Sale on Tan Shoes, All our Ladies' High Grade Tan Shoes were \$3.75, \$3.50, \$3.00 and \$2.50.	We are offering \$5.00 Crash Suits, now \$3.50 \$4.00 Crash Suits, now \$2.50 Men's Cassimer Suits, were \$8.00, now \$5.98 Men's Cassimer Suits, were \$10.00, now \$7.48
<b>Now on Sale at \$1.98</b>	<b>Mens Silk Front Shirts</b> reduced from \$1.25 to 89c
<b>1-4 Off</b> on all Children's Summer Dresses.	<b>Mens and Boy's Straw Hats, 1-2 off.</b>
<b>Ladies' Tan Hose,</b> Fine Grade, worth 20 and 25 cts. a pair.	<b>Novelties</b> of all kinds at Reduced Prices.

To close at 12 1-2c a pr.

**IKE ROSENTHAL.**  
GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.  
**Leading One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoe, Hat and Cap HOUSE.**

**W.B. FLYNN, Dentist**  
WEST BRANCH, MICH.  
WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**  
"The Niagara Falls Route"  
TIME CARD GOING NORTH.  
Lv. Grayling. Arr. at Mackinaw  
Mackinaw Express. 4:30 p.m. 7:15 p.m.  
Marquette Exp. 3:10 a.m. 7:50 a.m.  
Way Freight. 12:30 p.m. 9:10 p.m.  
Accommodation Arr. 12:30 p.m. 3:50 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.  
Detroit Express. 7:20 p.m. 5:20 p.m.  
N. Y. Express. 12:31 a.m. 3:45 p.m.  
Accommodation. Arr. 12:30 p.m. 10:15 a.m.

LEWISTON BRANCH.  
Accommodation. 3:31 a.m. Rte. 145 p.m.  
A. W. CAMPBELL, Gen. Pass. Agent, Local Agent.

**COLTER & CO.**  
GRAYLING, MICH.  
Is prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING.  
We have a Fine Stock of WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, WINDOW CURTAINS, PAINTS, &c., &c.  
Call and examine Goods and Prices before buying elsewhere.  
Shop in Photograph Gallery next to Opera House

**PATENTS**  
50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.  
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken in all countries. We receive special notices without charge, in the Scientific American.  
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.  
**MUNN & Co.** 361 Broadway, New York  
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 5,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.  
OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over 1,000 pages, 65,000 illustrations, and 60,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 72 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTEEN CENTS to show your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.  
**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.** Michigan Ave. and Madison Street CHICAGO

**M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE**  
Patented July 21, 1896. [TRADE MARK.] Patented July 6, 1897.  
**50 PER CENT. SAVING.** Requires no top or bottom rail and only 1/4 as a better fence. A full line of Field and Hog Fencing, Steel Picket Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts, Rail, etc. Write for full particulars.  
**UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.**



## THE HERO OF MANILA IN HIS NEW UNIFORM.



WITH a fine disregard of Admiral Dewey's possible wishes, the Navy Department, after asking him to prescribe his own uniform, has proceeded to fashion one for him in the interim. Of course the department has not the slightest intention of slighting the admiral, and it has taken the greatest care to forestall his desires, but the fact remains that history may repeat itself and the admiral modify this dress.

When Farragut was commissioned an admiral the style of his dress was left to his own choosing, and the modest old gentleman designed something eminently fitting his quiet tastes. So unpretentious was his garb that it left nothing gaudy enough for his immediate junior, and the result was a subsequent order from the department directing him to cover nearly half of his sleeve with gold oak leaves. That the old gentleman was indignant at putting it mildly, and because of his very position, he was allowed to retain his own dress, while his junior gloried in something shovier.

The distinctive markings which the department has chosen for Admiral Dewey are, with one minute exception, such as Admiral Farragut chose for himself, and it is thought that this association with his old master of war may be all the more pleasing to Admiral Dewey, whose tastes in such matters are also refined and quiet.

It is highly probable that Admiral Dewey will never need but half of the eight uniforms which the new regulations prescribe for him.

When calling on the President or some similar dignitary and at general muster on the first Sunday of every month, Admiral Dewey will wear what is termed "special" full dress—the garb, in fact, in which the accompanying cut shows him. This is his very swiftest outfit, and consists of a double-breasted coat, with tails lined throughout with white silk serge; trousers, also of navy blue broadcloth, with gold lace down the outer seams, a gold-banded cocked hat, epaulettes, sword and full dress sword belt. The coat sleeves will be adorned with two two-inch stripes of gold lace with a single one-inch stripe between, and all surmounted by a single star. It is in this star that the distinctive marks differ from Admiral Farragut's, his star bearing a small frigate embroidered in silver in the center, while Admiral Dewey's is plain. There will be a broad band of gold lace around the collar. His epaulettes, like his shoulder straps, shown at the bottom of the picture, will bear four silver stars, five points each, the outer two being superposed upon gold fouled anchors, the anchors being the distinctive marks for an admiral, as compared with the four plain stars of a general.

The full dress uniform is to be worn on all other occasions of ceremony, such for instance as in making the first visit to other officers of flag rank and on social occasions to which officers are invited in their official capacity. The coat of this uniform is like the evening dress of the civilian, and with the exception of the collar and the buttons down the front is adorned just as the "special" full dress coat is—epaulettes, sword and cocked hat being worn also.

On occasions of "ordinary ceremony," such as in boarding ships of war, in making the first visit in port upon commanding officers, on parades of ceremony with enlisted men under arms, and at the ordinary Sunday inspections—excepting, of course, the first one of the month—the admiral will wear the "dress" uniform. This uniform is a frock coat, plain blue or white trousers, cocked hat, epaulettes, sword and plain leather belt. The admiral's belt for this dress is the same as that prescribed for all other officers, and is of black grained leather of not more than two inches in width. The belt plate or buckle is of yellow gilt, and consists of a wreath of oak leaves surrounding the naval coat of arms of thirteen stars encircling a spread eagle on an anchor.

When calling on foreign officers other than commanding officers, and on social occasions when frock coats are appropriate, the admiral will wear the

foregoing uniform with the exception of sword and belt. On all service duty on board ship, and at all times not provided for by the regulations for the foregoing uniforms, the admiral will wear the "service dress" uniform. Two uniforms are set for evening wear and are described as "A" and "B." "A" will be worn in the evening on occasions of ceremony to which the admiral may be invited in his official capacity, and "B" will be worn on social occasions to which he may also be invited in his official capacity. "A" uniform consists of an evening dress coat and waistcoat, laced trousers, cocked hat, epaulettes, sword and full dress belt worn under the waistcoat, while "B" is the same with plain trousers and blue cap.

By the time Dewey has provided himself with all the adornments which an admiral government prescribes he will have parted with fully \$2,000 of hard-won pay. Half of the clothes he will never wear, but he must keep them on hand for the coming of the unexpected—the hubbub of official life and the bane of the man whose figure will change.

### FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

State Senator William Goebel, the Candidate of the Democracy.

State Senator William Goebel, the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor of Kentucky, has taken an active part in politics since he ended



SENATOR WILLIAM GOEBEL.

his law studies. He has lived in Lexington thirty-three years.

Senator Goebel was born in Pennsylvania and was brought to Lexington by his parents in 1856. He was educated at Gambier College, and at the Cincinnati Law School. He has been a member of the State Senate for eight years, and was president pro tem of that body for one session. He has led hot campaigns to carry through legislation as well as to secure his own election. The present elections act in Kentucky bears his own name, and was passed through his efforts a year ago. His fight for the repeal of the Southern Pacific's charter was a long and strong one. Mr. Goebel announced himself some time ago as a free silver, 16 to 1, Bryan man. Till then it had been very generally supposed he stood firmly for sound money. He is accounted one of the shrewdest politicians in Kentucky.

Once Was Enough for Him. "It is a Sanford man," says the Kennebec (Me.) Journal, "who has this statement seen to his under-shirt: 'My appendix has been cut out,' and he explains his case in this way: 'You see, these are the palmy knitting days to the surgeon. If a man falls in a fit, faints or happens to lose consciousness for any reason, they cart him off to the hospital and operate for appendicitis without waiting for him to come to and say what ails him. I've been sliced open once and I don't hanker for encores.'"

Every woman occasionally curls her hair and starts out fiercely to be happy in spite of fate. (By fate is meant an unappreciative husband.)

Notwithstanding the watchfulness of the attendants the rain sometimes beats its way into the circus tent.

### REALISTIC LAKE BATHING.

Chicago Small Boy Defies the Law and Ecce Clothing.

Summer is the joyous season when the small boy goes down to the lake front, climbs over the frowning wall of the Illinois Railroad Company, trespasses upon the right of way regardless of the warning signs, and takes off his clothes in view of the audience when he has reached the breakwater, says the Chicago Chronicle. Then, he jumps into the shallow water and flounders gleefully in the sand for some time. Passing railroad trains filled with passengers disturb him not. He pays no heed to the disturbed gaze of the resident on Lake avenue, who views his antics with undisguised disfavor. He wants to swim, and there is the water, and what more is necessary? Anon comes the railroad policeman with raucous voice and threatening club, hurrying across the tracks, filling the air with strange oaths and acting generally as though he were trying to disperse a riotous mob. Then the small boy takes his clothing, usually consisting of two pieces, and hies him along the piling to the convenient shelter of a boathouse. If the uniformed minion of the corporation pursues him he slips into the clothes with two motions and defies the law. If the copper gets tired of the job and weakens in the pursuit the small boy drops the clothes and dives into the water again.

If only one small boy did this he might not attract much notice. But there is more than one small boy in Chicago who pants for the cooling waters of the lake on sultry days, and when scores of them line the breakwater pier they occasion some comment among passengers on the suburban trains. The boys have never acquired the bathing-suit habit. The law prescribes it, but the small boy never did have much respect for the law and ignores it unless it begins to chase him with a club. Therefore the spectacular effect of the bathers is a bit startling to the eye as viewed from the flying trains.

They don't give the boy much of a chance in Chicago. If he dies a kite in the streets he is arrested; if he plays baseball on forbidden territory he is chased from it by the police; if he throws stones, one of the prerogatives of all boys in all times, he is breaking the law, and if he goes swimming in the great, cool lake which stretches so invitingly before him he is harried by the police and arrested if they get near enough to him. The city eternally forbids him to swim in the big lake unless surrounded by proper facilities in the way of bathing suits and bathhouses, but it does not furnish the suits or build the houses. If both were supplied by the municipality the small boys in droves would take advantage of them. There are two or three pub-

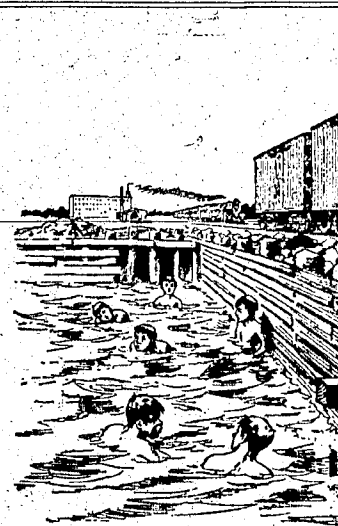


"POLICE!"

lic bathhouses in Chicago, but they are not what the average healthy boy wants. They are all right for the purposes for which they were designated—to furnish bathing facilities in crowded tenement districts. But the boy who wants to cool off and splash around in the water does not want to go into a building under a roof and slip into a warm, nauseating pool, the limits of which he can see with half an eye, and whose scant dimensions are shared by a hundred others at the same moment. He wants to get into the lake—into the limitless, heaving body of blue-water which lies at the very door of Chicago—with nothing over him but the blue sky and plenty of room for 100,000 other bathers.

Finding himself without the facilities in the way of bathhouses and bathing suits, the small boy is obliged to make shift with what he finds—the lake and the pier—and if he unconsciously furnishes a summer spectacle to all beholders he feels it is not his fault. In the meantime bathing must be done from the piers with such scant protection from the gapping world as is furnished by the advertising signs and the bathhouses.

Of course it is against the law—nearly everything the small boy does or wants to do in Chicago is against some law. But, while the law expressly forbids bathing in public without the outward and visible signs of a bathing suit it offers no recourse to the panting youngster who, free from school and home duties, wanders about toward the great, blue, cool looking lake on a hot day and is possessed of a desire to "go in." He sees no reason why



BOYS BATHING ON THE LAKE FRONT.

he should not. The lake is public property. He climbs on the pier or walks out on some rotting stinger, "shucks" his clothing and wades slowly into the water. Perhaps a score or a half-dozen go in together. In half an hour a few more boys, drifting idly along, see the bathers and are inspired with the same desire to swim, and in they go. Policemen often try to arrest

the lawbreakers, and there is a hasty exodus of the happy boys when they see the minions of the law coming.

### GREAT PRINCE OF INDIA.

He Has Placed His Herd of Elephants at Disposal of Lady Curzon.

The pretty, girlish creature whose beauty once captivated the marriageable men of Chicago and Washington society circles, but who married an English lord and is now vicereine of India, has just added to her list of unsought admirers the Maharajah of



LADY CURZON, FORMERLY MISS LEITER OF CHICAGO.

Durbhunga, one of the premier noblemen of Hindoostan and a trusted adviser of Lord Curzon. This Hindoo prince has respectfully placed at the disposal of Lady Curzon the splendid herd of elephants that are among his vast possessions, thus making Lady Curzon the possessor pro tem, of more of these lordly creatures than any other woman in the world. Her ladyship has developed a great liking for the elephants, and frequently takes advantage of the friendliness existing between the vicereine and the maharajah to ride forth on one of the gorgeously caparisoned elephants of state.

With that happy spirit of frank friendliness in the company of underlings that only an American woman knows how to indulge without loss of dignity, the vicereine has made herself the idol of the attendants at the palace of the Indian prince. To penetrate the reserve of an Oriental of high degree is a feat that not every white man or woman, even among the upper ten of India, can boast of having accomplished. To be given the freedom of the magnificent palace of his highness the Maharajah of Durbhunga is a compliment even to a vicereine.

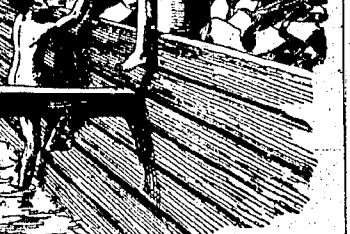
The elephants belonging to the rajah are under the control of an old man upwards of eighty years of age. Each elephant rejoiced in an appellation taken from the names of mythological or historic heroes; and it is their veteran keeper's boast that every elephant is known to him by name.

The title dates back only to 1808, when the then Maharajah Chutur Singh was formally recognized and invested by the British Government. But the origin of the family can be traced as far back as the reign of the Emperor Akbar, whose lieutenants they were in the province of Behar.

The growing friendliness of such a man for Lord and Lady Curzon is viewed with pleasure by those interested in the welfare of India, for if the hearts of the native princes are with the Queen's representatives the stability of the Government is doubly assured. To have won so emphatic a demonstration of regard from the Maharajah of Durbhunga shows that in the future of the great Indian empire the American wife of Lord Curzon is destined to play a significant part.

### Development of English Language.

If some recently published statistics are to be trusted the English language is developing more than any other, past or present. While the German contains 80,000 words, the Italian 45,000, the French 30,000 and the Spanish



WOMAN IN DRESS.

only 20,000. Dr. Murray's English Dictionary is expected to contain no fewer than 250,000 words, more than half of which have come into use during the last half century. A great part of these additions are, of course, technical or scientific terms, which the wisest German translates.

Rockefeller's income is \$40,000 a day.

### GOGGLES FOR SOLDIERS.

Wear Violet Glasses to Detect Filippine Puffs of Smokeless Powder.

Imagine facing an army of goggled soldiers, each man in rank wearing goggled goggles to completely cover the eye and shut out every ray of pure white light, advancing upon you, like some great-eyed destructive monster! This is what the Philippines must do when the United States puts into operation the scheme which has been projected and adopted by the War Department. The department proposes



SOLDIER WITH GOGGLES.

to furnish to each soldier fighting under the Stars and Stripes in the Philippines a pair of great glasses which he must constantly wear in active service, in the field.

The reason? Why, to detect and locate the ambushed enemy and its Indian fighting sharpshooters, to obviate the dangers and difficulties introduced into modern warfare by smokeless powder. How? Well, there is an easy explanation.

It was discovered in experimenting with smokeless powder that it was absolutely invisible to the eye, until an accident developed one unknown condition. Through a violet glass the flash and smoke could be detected as clearly as the old black powder. Experiments followed and the condition remained unchanged, with the result that the department ordered for every soldier in the field violet glasses to be worn constantly on duty, which would



EQUIPPED WITH GOGGLES.

shut out the pure daylight and enable them to readily detect the position of any sharpshooter, even though equipped with smokeless powder.

This is the explanation, but what a novelty! To what extremes may we not come in our efforts to combat the inventions of modern scientific warfare? The twentieth century soldier will soon vie with the armored athlete, who to-day battles on the foot-ball field for the honor of his alma mater. What will be the next step toward it?

### Anecdote of Rosa Bonheur.

Mme. Rosa Bonheur (Rosa stood for Rosalie) was not without a sense of humor, so it is told of her that while presiding over a school of design in Paris, the pupils being girls, the artist was disgusted with the class, because, imitating their teacher, the young women had cut their hair short. "Grand Dieu!" cried Rosa Bonheur, "how horrid you all look! This is not a class of boys. You silly creatures, let your hair alone and do your best so as to retain all the advantages of your sex."

### A Celestial Reproach.

Dorothy—Mamma, "if I should die, would I go to heaven?" "Why, yes, darling; of course you would." "And if you should die, would you go to heaven, too?" "I hope so, dear."

"I hope so, too; because it would be very awkward for me to be known as the little girl whose mother is in hell."

### Drifted Dogs.

For some time past a large battalion of dogs has been drilled in the village of Leerschen, near Cologne, to operate in conjunction with the German ambulance corps. Each dog is supplied with a saddle, in which are pockets containing all that is necessary for the first dressing of a wound, also a large gourd of brandy.

A woman should not feel flattered if people tell her she is as young as her daughter. They are making fun of her.

Judging from their conversation some people evidently have pneumatic brains.

When you lose money and gain wisdom by your loss is your gain.

Torn carpets are always ready to trip the light fantastic toe.

### WANTS TO DIE POOR.

AN ECCENTRIC MAN TRYING TO SQUANDER A FORTUNE.

So His Family Cannot Inherit It—Has Got Rid of \$3,000,000, and Has \$400,000 More to Spend—"Brooklyn's Monte Cristo."

The main object that James A. H. Bell, formerly known as the "Monte Cristo of Brooklyn," has in life is to spend every dollar of his money before he dies. Mr. Bell is doing this to spite his sons. He made a will once, cutting them off with \$1 apiece, but a lawyer told him such an instrument would not stand in court, and he determined to get rid of his fortune in his own way before he died.

There was a time, and only a few years ago, when James A. H. Bell was worth fully \$4,000,000. To-day he may have \$400,000. He has spent and given the rest away, principal, interest and all. Now he has gone to Europe to get rid of the \$400,000.

Mr. Bell's troubles began in a quarrel with his wife over the marriage of their eldest son, Charles A. Bell. The mother sided with the boy, and said he had married a good girl. This angered Mr. Bell, who didn't like the young bride. He drove his son away, and from then on Mr. and Mrs. Bell seldom spoke. The broken-hearted mother died a few years later.

John Graham Bell, another son, did not "take to business." He wanted to be a teacher of music. This angered his father, and after consulting a lawyer he entered upon the course he is now pursuing.

His Son Died in a Hospital.

John Graham Bell, the son, never prospered. Ill health and an enfeebled will made of him driftwood in life's stream. One day three months ago the



JAMES A. H. BELL.

stream carried him to St. Peter's Hospital. He had no money. He told the superintendent of the hospital that he was a son of the eccentric millionaire of No. 45 Sands street, the "Monte Cristo of Brooklyn." The superintendent sent him after him to the Sands street mansion. There was never any reply. The superintendent engaged a lawyer. At first the lawyer was diplomatic.

"Your son is too ill to be removed from St. Peter's to a charity hospital," he wrote. "We would spare you the disgrace of sending him to such an institution. We are sure this to you—trifling bill has escaped your attention. We are sure that with this reminder it will be promptly met."

It was not. The aged father read it in a cafe on the Champs Elysee, Paris, where he was visiting. He lit a cigar with it and laughed. It was only when his housekeeper warned him that a suit was impending that he returned from Paris. He arrived. "I will settle this matter and go back to-morrow," he said. And, though his son died that night, he kept his word. I am shaking the dust of America off my feet forever," he said, as he boarded the steamer. And as the old man crossed the dock to the vessel he could, had he chosen, seen his only son, Charles A. Bell, the dock agent.

Mr. Bell's main hobby has been to dissipate his fortune as quickly as possible. He gave a friend his yacht, one of the finest ever anchored in the Sound. His home was a great gallery of valuable paintings from abroad. He has given some of them to the Brooklyn Institute. More have gone to friends, and many to strangers. He has met several men on the street or in Prospect Park whom he has taken home and presented with a painting worth double their own fortunes. He threw gold and silver coins to children in the park, as George Francis Train does. He called passers-by into the house if their faces or manners caught his fancy and gave them pieces of the gold and silver family plate. He gave a Stradivarius violin to a little girl in London, whose brother he met aboard ship.

He met persons when he was shopping and invited them to his home to look over his curios, the relics of travel, worth more than their weight in gold, and asked them to accept their choice of the collection. He presented Brooklyn Institute his library, one of the finest in America. It comprised 15,000 volumes.

Like most wealthy widowers, Mr. Bell has had trouble in the form of breach of promise suits. So great and so frequent has been this trouble that the Brooklyn Monte Cristo made his last housekeeper sign a contract promising him that she would not sue him for breach of promise before he would engage her.

### Invoking the Scriptures.

The latest Mark Twain story has it that the humorist while the guest of an athletic Englishman accompanied his host on a long walk and fell into a conversation on the whole duty of mankind. Twain ended this by tapping his chest and remarking: "Mark, the perfect man." Shortly afterward, however, he grew tired and wanted to make for home, when his host quoted another scriptural passage: "Who-soever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him, Twain." And he went.

A man has not only to fight against the possibility of what a woman finds out, but also what she dreams about him.



MAN IN SUIT.

Tommy—Paw, what is a pessimist? Mr. Figg—He is a man who, of two evils, prefers both.—Indianapolis Journal.

Wig—Dedbrooke tells me that he hopes to marry soon. Is the girl well off? Wag—I think so; she refused him.—Philadelphia Record.

Teacher—Now, Johnny, which would you rather have your father promise to give you—a silver watch or a gold one? Johnny—A silver one, 'cause I'd think he meant it then.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Squelched—"Sir," began the book canvasser, "I have a little work here—" "Sorry," interrupted the busy man, "but I have a great deal of work here. Good-morning!"—Chicago News.

"Well, Ned finally proposed last Sunday evening?" "Was he embarrassed?" "Embarrassed? I should say so. Well, he made such hard work of it I was afraid he'd desecrate the Sabbath!"—Puck.

Parson Goodman—Oh, brethren! what shall we do to be saved? Deacon Joslyn (just back from a New York trip, and very tired)—Don't blow out the gas, and use the rope in case of fire.—Judge.

Wife (earnestly)—George, dear, I have prayed so fervently of late for a tailor-made gown that I feel it would be flying in the face of Providence not to go and get 'measured at once.—Brooklyn Life.

"About the hottest thing I have seen lately," Asbury Peppers remarked, as he appeared the best slice of melon, "was an old salt, with a peppery temper, who had just been mustered out."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Layman—Is it true that you can never get a direct answer from a lawyer? Lawyer—I think it would depend upon what your understanding of the word "direct" is, and upon the character and disposition of the lawyer.

"Freddie, do you know what the Bible says about a lie?" asked his mother with feigned severity. "Yeth, ma'am." "Lipped Freddie; 'a lie is an abomination unto the Lord and a very refuge in time of trouble.'"—Kansas City Star.

Mamma—Johnny, what did you mean by saying "No" when I asked you if you want bathing, when you knew you were telling a wrong story? Johnny—Didn't you tell me the other day to be a man and learn to say "No"?—Boston Transcript.

"It ain't only English people drops their accents," said a little boy to the new teacher. "I never heard no American pronounce the letter 'a' in my name." "What is your name?" asked the teacher. "Johnny," said the little boy.—Harper's Bazar.

Mr. Uncertain—You keep a private yacht, don't you, Dubious? Mr. Dubious—Oh, yes, Mr. Uncertain—Well, next to money, what is the most important adjunct necessary to the maintenance of a yacht of that kind? Mr. Dubious—Credit.—Stray Stories.

Skeptical—You still believe in spiritualism, and yet at the same time last night the medium called up your grandmother and she didn't know how many daughters she had. Believer—Oh, well, grandmother's memory was getting very poor a few days before she died.

Young lady (out yachting)—What is the matter, Captain Quarterdeck? Captain—The fact is, my dear young lady, we've broken our rudder. Young lady—I wouldn't worry about that. The rudder is mostly under water, anyhow, you know, and it isn't likely people will notice it.

"If I give you a quarter," said the old lady, kindly, "what assurance have I that you will not immediately go off and get intoxicated?" "Madam," replied the polite tramp, "it would give me the greatest pleasure in the world to demonstrate to you that it isn't enough for the purpose."—Chicago Post.

President of the Company—I guess you'd better discharge that boy. Manager—Why? He seems to be a nice, quiet kind of a boy, and I haven't noticed that he has neglected his work. President—That's all very true, but I don't think he has the making of a financial genius in him. He's been around here for more than three weeks now and hasn't given either you or me to understand that he knows more about the business than we do.

Tourist (looking back upon a difficult bit of mountain path he has just traversed)—Ugh! that's as ugly a bit of dangerous climbing as I've ever been over. There must have been a lot of accidents there. Why don't they put up a notice board to the effect that it's dangerous? Guide—There was an accident there once, sir, and they put up a notice at the entrance to the pass; but as nobody else came and fell down the chasm they did away with the board.

"And," said the short little woman after giving her order to the waiter, as she tried in vain to touch her toes to the floor, "and, John, I want a hassock." John nodded, and, as he handed the order to the waiter, said: "Yes, and bring a hassock for the lady." The waiter did not go, but brushed the tablecloth with a towel and rearranged the articles on it several times, while his face got very red. Then he came around to John's side, and, speaking sotto voce, said: "Say, mister, I haven't been here long, and I'm not on to all these things. Will the lady have the hassock broiled or fried?"—Chicago Chronicle.

### Her Sincerity to Be Doubted.



"Dear Jack, I do wish you were here this very minute."



Mahogany Is Very Plentiful.

Mahogany is no longer the rare and hardy procurable wood that it was in our grandfathers' days, when a table or chest made from it was an unmistakable indication of prosperity and gentility. Now it is used in railroad cars, in the finish of private houses, hotels, and for other purposes formerly undreamed of.

A steamer in the service of a large importing house brings in over 1,000,000 feet of mahogany lumber on a single trip. Where 1,000 feet of lumber was brought to this country on slow sailing vessels twenty-five years ago, 1,000,000 feet is brought on rapid steamers now. The character of the wood has changed, however. The best mahogany came from Cuba and San Domingo, but all the mahogany near the roads and waterways was used. There is still plenty of mahogany in Cuba, but it is too difficult and expensive to obtain. The mahogany of San Domingo and Cuba was superior in hardness, in the beauty of its grain, and in its susceptibility to a high polish. Next in quality is the Nicaraguan wood, which is imported in large quantities. The American firm which has the sole control of the wood on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua is under contract to plant two trees for every one cut down, and these, it is estimated, will be ready for the market in fifty years.

Africa has millions of acres of mahogany, which is just beginning to come into the market, but it is not as good in quality as the Nicaraguan wood. —New York Press

Favorite Flowers of Royalty.

The queen's special flowers are lilies of the valley and violets, and her intimate friends, knowing her favorite blossoms, send her these in profusion on her birthday, at Christmas and the New Year. Violets, the pet flowers of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany, have become quite sacred in the eyes of his widow. The duchess of York prefers lilies of the valley and white roses, the roses of York for her own wear. The princess of Wales is the most ardent enthusiast for flowers among the royal family, and is never content unless her rooms are simply one mass of scented blossom. As for the prince of Wales he cannot endure to be without his "button-hole." —Manchester Guardian.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One shoe smaller after using Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder to be shaken into the shoe. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures swollen feet, blisters and callous spots. Allen's Foot-Powder is a certain cure for itching, burning, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists and shoe stores 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Coffee for Inebriates.

A traveler has made the observation that coffee drinking people are very seldom given to drunkenness. In Brazil, for instance, where coffee is grown extensively, and all the inhabitants drink it many times a day, intoxication is rarely seen. The effect is not only noticeable among the natives, but the foreigner, who settles there, though possessed of ever such a passion for strong drink, gradually loses his liking for alcohol as he acquires the coffee drinking habit of the Brazilian.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption. —Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

Who makes quick use of the moment is a genius of prudence. —Lafayette.

FIRE Permanently Cured. No fee or remuneration after first cure. Write to Dr. J. C. Pinkham, 233 West Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A light-headed man isn't necessarily light-fingered.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children. Soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, cures teething, cures wind colic. 3 cents a bottle.

To Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

DEAR FRIEND: A year ago I was a great sufferer from female weakness. My head ached all the time and I would get so dizzy and have that all gone feeling in the stomach and was so nervous and restless that I did not know what to do with myself.

"My food did me no good and I had a bad case of whites. I wrote to you after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as directed, I can truly say that I feel like a new woman and cannot tell you how grateful I am to you."

I have recommended it to all my friends and have given it to my daughter who is now getting along splendidly. May you live many years to help our suffering sisters. —Mrs. C. CARPENTER, 253 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Over eighty thousand such letters as this were received by Mrs. Pinkham during 1897. Surely this is strong proof of her ability to help suffering women.

WINCHESTER GUN CATALOGUE FREE.

Send your name and address on a postcard, and we will send you our 156-page illustrated catalogue free.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. 180 Winchester Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

ATLAS OF WESTERN CANADA.

Containing descriptive maps of Canada and its provinces, as well as a description of the Dominion. Will be mailed free to all applicants desiring a copy. Write for one to the publisher, J. P. F. Kelly, 201 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q., Canada.

ATLAS OF WESTERN CANADA. Containing descriptive maps of Canada and its provinces, as well as a description of the Dominion. Will be mailed free to all applicants desiring a copy. Write for one to the publisher, J. P. F. Kelly, 201 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q., Canada.



FARM AND GARDEN.

How to Barrel Apples. There are manufactured barreling presses on the market, but the home-made affair shown in the picture will do as good work, and in some points will do it more conveniently than the commercial press. A blacksmith, with a few moments' work, will bend a stout iron rod into the shape shown, the rod passing under one side of the barrel, across under it and up the other side, the upper ends being bent as shown. A long lever of wood is slipped into the loop and just the right thickness of blocks placed beneath it to spring the cover down into place. Now draw the lever under the lip of the rod



FOR BARRELING APPLES.

on the other side, and the whole will remain in place until the head is nailed in. Both ends of the rod should project the same distance above the upper edge of the barrel.

The Dinner Horn. I love all the sounds listened to by the farmer.

All speak with an eloquent voice of rural contentment; but one is a charmer. Oh, it is the sound of my choice! I mean the utensil that hangs in the kitchen.

And swings by a string to and fro, That tells of his summings, men's lives to each other.

I love the cock-crow at the coming of morning. Lambs bleating gives pleasure to me; I hear with delight the crow's "caw!"

To where he roosts snug in a tree. There's music for me in a big wagon's rattle. The clack of a mowing machine. Will set me to dreaming, while bawling of cattle.

Or whinny of colts on the green, Is sure not to jar on my peace and contentment, And even a cackling old hen Or loud-squealing porker calls up no resentment.

And I'm prone to listen; but when there comes from the tree-embowered dwelling, That summons so loud and so sweet, O'er hill, dale and woodland it echoes so swelling, So far-reaching, piercing and fleet,

I welcome its message with kindly rejoicing. 'Tis all it means surcease of toil; 'Refreshment and rest' is the burden it's voicing.

To labor-worn tillers of soil, So, here's to the trumpet that hangs in the kitchen. It summons men home from the corn, From hayfield and fallow, life's hour to enrichen.

The battered old tin dinner horn.

Farm Fire Ladder. The constant danger that farm buildings may take fire and have no adequate attention, owing to the lack of fire apparatus and of men, makes it important that all possible precautions be taken that incipient fires may promptly be put out. A ladder for the



A FIRE LADDER.

roof is of the greatest importance. The cut shows one that can quickly be put in place. It is in the form of a fruit ladder at the top, and has a small wheel at the end, as shown. It can thus be shoved up over the roof without catching on the shingles. A hook is placed in the position shown, so that the ladder, when shoved up to the ridge, can be turned over, when the hook will hold it firmly in place. Make the ladder long enough for any roof you have, and have another that will reach any roof edge.

Tarring the Sheep's Noses. After the sheep are shorn, their noses should be rubbed with some tar, to repel the fly which lays the eggs that hatch into a grub and enters the head. It is very little trouble to tar all the sheep's noses in a flock if you only know how. Put a little salt over the tar, and in their anxiety to get at the salt the sheep will tar their own noses effectually, and will very likely rub their tarred noses on the sides and shoulders of other sheep. This is why it is best to shear the sheep before tarring them.

Alfalfa as a Honey Plant. Here in Arizona alfalfa is an excellent honey producer. But to be a truly good honey plant it should be allowed to reach full bloom. If, however, you

want the alfalfa for the hay, it is best to plant an extra strip for the bees. Recent investigation shows, plainly, that alfalfa should be cut prior to coming into full bloom to make a good hay that will be a safe feed for horses and young stock. If it is allowed to begin to mature the hairy growth on the stalks of the alfalfa plant becomes hard and woody. These hairs gather into knots or balls in the stomachs of horses. In time these balls may cause death.—A. H. Gibson, Arizona.

Fertility and Mineral Manures. There is widespread belief among farmers that while stable manure increases fertility the application of mineral commercial fertilizers tends to more rapidly exhaust it. Really, however, to the extent that manure in any form makes bigger crops than what it supplies plant food for, it tends to exhaustion. Applying nothing but stable manure, which is usually deficient in phosphate and potash, takes those minerals out of the soil faster than they would be drawn were the manure not used. The loss of the mineral elements is not so easily seen as the waste of vegetable matter in the soil where only the commercial mineral fertilizers are used. Besides, the mineral manure is generally sold in a form to be quickly taken up by crops. It is impossible to make stable manure so soluble that some of its elements will not be left in the soil for future crops.

Kerosene Emulsion. To make the emulsion, dissolve one half pound of hard soap in one gallon of soft water, and while still boiling hot remove from the fire and add two gallons of kerosene. Stir the mixture violently by driving through a force pump back into the vessel until it becomes a creamy mass that will not separate. The emulsion is then ready to be diluted with water and applied. For the common scale insects and hard-bodied insects like the chinch bug, use one part of the emulsion to eight or ten parts of water. For soft-bodied insects like plant lice, use one part of emulsion to fifteen or twenty parts of water. As the emulsion kills by contact the application should be very thorough.

Simple Remedy for Aunts on Trees. Last fall I planted a number of shade trees, says a correspondent. This spring the black ants took possession of one of them, and I soon discovered that unless I used some measures they would destroy the tree. Paris green, camphor, gasoline—all were tried without success. I discovered they deposited their eggs on the stem of the leaf upon which the young feed, and in their determination to get up to look after their numerous families, I found the remedies above named of no avail. As a last resort I bought "Tanglefoot fly paper," tied it securely around the body of the tree and in forty-eight hours every ant was gone.

Care for Scratching. My hens bothered us some by digging in the garden and flower beds until I fixed what I call a poke and fastened it on their leg. It is made of a piece of white ash about 6 or 7 inches long, flattened at one end and sharpened on the other. The flat end is bent around the hen's leg and tied with some strong thread. It drags behind when they walk, but when they go to scratch, they sit down, and seem quite surprised. Heavy wire would

furnish good ones and are more easily made.—C. W. Shorter, in American Agriculturist.

The Toad in the Garden. To most people a toad is nothing but an unsightly reptile which is to be shunned. The toad is a reptile, to be sure, but it is one that is not only harmless, but is of great use to the gardener, as every worm or insect that creeps within reach is devoured greedily. Centipedes, caterpillars, blister beetles and bugs of every kind are equally welcomed by the toad. He uses them all alike. Half a dozen toads in the garden will keep it free from most of the ordinary garden pests. They are easily tamed and spend the day in some shaded nook along the fence or under a cabbage leaf, coming sedately forth at night to find their food.—Farmers' Voice.

New Spraying Devices. Dr. B. T. Galloway, of the Department of Agriculture, has devised a simple hand sprayer (cost not to exceed \$2 or \$2.50) for people who have only a few grapevines, fruit trees or garden plants to treat. Any brass worker can make it from the description and illustrations given in circular No. 17 of the Division of vegetable physiology. In which is also described a new and useful greenhouse nozzle for the application of water.—Rural World.

How to Give a Hog Medicine. Loop a rope 1/2 inch or 3/4 inch on upper jaw; the other end of rope to post or beam up to six or eight feet; then you have your own way. Put the medicine in long-necked bottle and pour it in the hog's mouth. He will do the rest. The same method can be used to ring hogs, as it enables one man to do two men's work and do it easily.—Jos. E. Fiechler.

Plant Whippoorwill Pens and Millet. Drill the pens one and one-half bushels to the acre, rows 2 1/2 feet apart, with corn planter, and fifteen days after broadcast the millet seed and plow in between the rows with small one-horse cultivator. When millet is ready to cut peas will be matured. Millet will absorb extra sap of peas.

From a mail beginning. Admiral Sampson says that the best training for a naval life is "hard work from the very start." This was his own lot, for his father was a day laborer, who sawed wood from house to house near Palmyra, N. Y., and the son began life by splitting and piling the wood his father sawed.

The silence of a friend commonly amounts to treachery. He not daring to say anything in our behalf implies a tacit censure.—Hazlitt.

GOSSIP OF FASHIONS.

OUR GOTHAM LETTER ON CURRENT MODES.

Lease Coats and Skirt Trimmings—Draperies Are Still Applied—Many Double and Triple Skirts Are Worn—Organdies Coming In.

New York correspondence.

VEN in midsummer coats are as plentiful as winter when one out of every three or four well-dressed women was in some form of that garment. But the summer coat is something very different from the cloth affair trimmed with circular ruffles. It is of lace to begin with and quite different as to shape. Yet in one form or another the lace coat-bodice appears in nearly every stylish summer wardrobe. There is a deal of variety in these garments, individual taste having free license, and so the selection of a typical lace coat for illustration is not an altogether easy task. The one pictured here, however, is as fairly representative as any single one could be. The gown of which it was a part was of chartruese green cloth, and the coat, which was over a waist of silk to match the skirt, was black net lace with embroidered figures in blended customer colors. A border of lace to match was on the skirt, frills of silk escaping below it. This lace coat was made one with the silk beneath, but many such costumes show a coat that can be slipped on over any bodice. As no loss of dressiness or embellishment comes from making in the latter manner, it is to be recommended over the other, as tending toward economy.

The use of laces and nets in skirt trim-

ings has not brought into stylishness the objectionable forms of crinolines. The lace drapery has been applied quite or nearly flat, and hip outline, exact as the sheath skirt makes it, has been interfered with very little. This is true in face of the fact that fashion indulges double and triple skirts of many patterns, and so shows all the more strongly how effective feminine opposition to draped skirts has been. As a result of this adherence to flat trimmings, the double skirt has improved greatly in appearance, and the triple skirt has come to be an arrangement of much grace. Especially is the latter becoming to a tall and slender woman. A triple skirt after the one shown in the next illustration will help greatly to bring pleasing outlines to an almost seraphic wearer. Such models may be criticised for the manner in which they cut up new goods, but the fashionable endorsement of the method is unqualified.

As costumes including such skirts are usually characterized by unusual combinations of stuffs and colors, a description of the model shown will be of especial



THREE CURRENT TYPES OF ORNAMENTATION.

There has so far been so much reason-ably cool weather this summer that the possessor of cloth gowns has had an advantage, but August is pretty sure to see a rush to organdies and like fabrics, unless very unusual weather conditions forbid. In the newest of these there is a noticeable tendency toward closeness of outline. The next of these pictures is illustrative of this point. It was without frills except well down the foot of the skirt. The big design of the goods was in quaint cashmere colors on an old-fashioned pink ground. The foundation skirt was a delicate green that showed at the yoke, and the flounce of lace set on the skirt allowed the green of the underskirt to show through. The sleeves were covered with overlapping rows of lace like that between organdy and foot flounce.

In spite of widespread favor for coats contrasting with the material of skirt or overskirt, very graceful gowns are made with jacket or bodice matching the top skirt, a yoke, perhaps, matching the underskirt. The straight-front jacket, with one-piece back skirt and hips short, is still worn. When carefully shaped to the wearer's figure such a jacket is jaunty and becoming. In to-day's last picture is an attractive model, the gown being white lilies' cloth in combination with white net showing about the foot of the skirt. The form of overdress with its long back is especially graceful, as is the slope of the under portion almost to the hip. Rarely in new gowns of this general order is the yoke otherwise than short on the shoulders.

The hats of these pictures are representative of the current millinery. The tiny butter plate or headress affair is not being much worn. Unless the stylish dresser is willing to get under a good-sized and rather elaborate hat, she goes without.

Copyright, 1899.

As Could Not Speak. Pierre Nicole, one of the most distinguished scholars of the Port Royalists and one of the best writers in Europe, was noted for his unreadiness in oral argument. It is said that once, when an opponent, having got the better of him in an argument, had left the room, Nicole called out to him from the landing, as he was near the street door, "Come back, come back! I have a reply ready for you!"

The anecdote will serve to introduce one about Thackeray, who was destitute of the ability to think and speak on his legs. He once stood as a candidate for the representation of Oxford in the House of Commons. On the hustings he broke down, and could hardly speak a sentence.

"If I could," he said to himself, "only go into the mayor's parlor for five minutes, I could write this out easily."

Road Civilities. The man on the yellow bicycle averted hurriedly to one side to get out of the way of a buggy and ran into the curbstone, to the serious disfigurement of his front wheel.

"You will pardon me," jeered the man in the buggy, stopping to look at the wreck, "if I call that a mighty poor turn out!" —Chicago Tribune.

All meat in Manila is eaten fresh-killed, since ice fails to preserve fish, flesh or fowl, and the game and fowl are always sold at the markets alive.

SINGULAR WELL IN KAULAI.

Observers May Tell the Time of Day by Watching Its Waters.

A most curious phenomenon has been observed in the flow of an artesian well on Kealla plantation, Kaulai. The water has regular variations in its flow, being lowest at 8 o'clock in the morning, gradually rising until it attains its greatest flow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and then gradually falling until 8 o'clock in the morning.

Manager George H. Fairchild of the plantation thus describes the peculiar phenomenon:

"The top of the pipe is thirteen feet above sea level. At eight feet there is a flow of about 1,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. By adding five feet more of pipe the flow stops. We have had this extra five feet of pipe on top of the well for a month or more, waiting for extra pipe to conduct the water to the mill where it is to be used. We have noticed a peculiar action of this column of water, and I have been unable to find any explanation of it. If the explanation of the facts will lead to an explanation I will be very much gratified."

"The column of water in this five feet additional pipe placed to prevent the flow at 8 o'clock in the morning is at its lowest point one and one-half inches below the top of the pipe. Then it rises until at noon it begins to flow over the pipe. The flow increases until 2 o'clock, when there is quite a flow. From that time it gradually falls, until at 11 o'clock at night there is a very slight flow, and this ceases at 1 o'clock in the morning, the water gradually falling until it reaches the lowest point, at 8 o'clock, when it begins to rise again."

"It has been suggested that this change in flow is due to the tides or to the rotation of the earth or to the influence of the sun. It is interesting and I should like a satisfactory explanation."

Representative McCandless says regarding this phenomenon that in his experience where an artesian well is influenced by the tides the water never rises above sea level.—Hawaiian Star.

Began Smoking Late in Life. General Benjamin F. Tracy, former Secretary of the Navy, and who is at present an associate of General Benjamin Harrison in representing this Government in the matter of the Venezuelan boundary dispute, finds the keenest enjoyment in smoking. During his recent voyage to Paris he passed a good deal of his time in the smoking room of the steamer. But the General was nearly 50 years old before he acquired the taste for tobacco. Previous to that time smoking made him ill.

During the early '70s he was engaged as counsel in a celebrated case and was compelled to devote not only the day, but the greater part of the night, to his task. Once, when he was thoroughly fatigued, an associate suggested that a cigar with his coffee might have a soothing effect. General Tracy succumbed to the temptation, and before he was aware of it had finished his third cigar. They seemed to quiet his nerves, and he was able to work over his papers the whole of the night. Since that time, perhaps out of gratitude for the effect of those three cigars, General Tracy has been a smoker.

A Possible Clew. Brown (the FBI).—More than an hour ago I sent a messenger boy with a note requiring an answer. He should have been back in ten minutes, but hasn't returned yet.

Smith—Have you seen the evening paper?

Brown—No, why do you ask?

Smith—It reports a case of kidnapping. Perhaps it may be a kid you sent—fell asleep while walking along, you know.

A Good-Luck Cross. Recently discovered in the grave of Queen Dagmar is supposed to keep away evil influences. There is no more evil influence than ill health, and there is nothing which has so great a power to keep it away than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which cures dyspepsia and indigestion. A private revenue stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Clever Girl. Briggs thought he was awfully clever. He took his best gift to a drug store where they sell five-cent ice cream soda. He thought the girl didn't know, but she did.

"Well, now she insists on going there twice as often,"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Chicago Great Western Increase. The earnings of Chicago Great Western Railway, "Maple Leaf Route," for the third week of July, 1899, show an increase of \$18,413.91. Total increase since beginning of fiscal year (July 1) to date, \$70,763.34.

The average duration of a human life in European countries is greatest in Sweden and Norway, and lowest in Italy and Austria.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

The happiness of love is in action; its test is what one is willing to do for others.—Ben-Hur.

Honor is Purchased by Deeds We Do.

Deeds, not words, count in battles of peace as well as in war. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. It has won many remarkable victories over the arch enemy of mankind—impure blood. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Road Civilities. The man on the yellow bicycle averted hurriedly to one side to get out of the way of a buggy and ran into the curbstone, to the serious disfigurement of his front wheel.

"You will pardon me," jeered the man in the buggy, stopping to look at the wreck, "if I call that a mighty poor turn out!" —Chicago Tribune.

All meat in Manila is eaten fresh-killed, since ice fails to preserve fish, flesh or fowl, and the game and fowl are always sold at the markets alive.

SINGULAR WELL IN KAULAI.

Observers May Tell the Time of Day by Watching Its Waters.

A most curious phenomenon has been observed in the flow of an artesian well on Kealla plantation, Kaulai. The water has regular variations in its flow, being lowest at 8 o'clock in the morning, gradually rising until it attains its greatest flow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and then gradually falling until 8 o'clock in the morning.

Manager George H. Fairchild of the plantation thus describes the peculiar phenomenon:

"The top of the pipe is thirteen feet above sea level. At eight feet there is a flow of about 1,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. By adding five feet more of pipe the flow stops. We have had this extra five feet of pipe on top of the well for a month or more, waiting for extra pipe to conduct the water to the mill where it is to be used. We have noticed a peculiar action of this column of water, and I have been unable to find any explanation of it. If the explanation of the facts will lead to an explanation I will be very much gratified."

"The column of water in this five feet additional pipe placed to prevent the flow at 8 o'clock in the morning is at its lowest point one and one-half inches below the top of the pipe. Then it rises until at noon it begins to flow over the pipe. The flow increases until 2 o'clock, when there is quite a flow. From that time it gradually falls, until at 11 o'clock at night there is a very slight flow, and this ceases at 1 o'clock in the morning, the water gradually falling until it reaches the lowest point, at 8 o'clock, when it begins to rise again."

"It has been suggested that this change in flow is due to the tides or to the rotation of the earth or to the influence of the sun. It is interesting and I should like a satisfactory explanation."

Representative McCandless says regarding this phenomenon that in his experience where an artesian well is influenced by the tides the water never rises above sea level.—Hawaiian Star.

Began Smoking Late in Life. General Benjamin F. Tracy, former Secretary of the Navy, and who is at present an associate of General Benjamin Harrison in representing this Government in the matter of the Venezuelan boundary dispute, finds the keenest enjoyment in smoking. During his recent voyage to Paris he passed a good deal of his time in the smoking room of the steamer. But the General was nearly 50 years old before he acquired the taste for tobacco. Previous to that time smoking made him ill.

During the early '70s he was engaged as counsel in a celebrated case and was compelled to devote not only the day, but the greater part of the night, to his task. Once, when he was thoroughly fatigued, an associate suggested that a cigar with his coffee might have a soothing effect. General Tracy succumbed to the temptation, and before he was aware of it had finished his third cigar. They seemed to quiet his nerves, and he was able to work over his papers the whole of the night. Since that time, perhaps out of gratitude for the effect of those three cigars, General Tracy has been a smoker.

A Possible Clew. Brown (the FBI).—More than an hour ago I sent a messenger boy with a note requiring an answer. He should have been back in ten minutes, but hasn't returned yet.

Smith—Have you seen the evening paper?

Brown—No, why do you ask?

Smith—It reports a case of kidnapping. Perhaps it may be a kid you sent—fell asleep while walking along, you know.

A Good-Luck Cross. Recently discovered in the grave of Queen Dagmar is supposed to keep away evil influences. There is no more evil influence than ill health, and there is nothing which has so great a power to keep it away than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which cures dyspepsia and indigestion. A private revenue stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Clever Girl. Briggs thought he was awfully clever. He took his best gift to a drug store where they sell five-cent ice cream soda. He thought the girl didn't know, but she did.

"Well, now she insists on going there twice as often,"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Chicago Great Western Increase. The earnings of Chicago Great Western Railway, "Maple Leaf Route," for the third week of July, 1899, show an increase of \$18,413.91. Total increase since beginning of fiscal year (July 1) to date, \$70,763.34.

The average duration of a human life in European countries is greatest in Sweden and Norway, and lowest in Italy and Austria.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

The happiness of love is in action; its test is what one is willing to do for others.—Ben-Hur.

Honor is Purchased by Deeds We Do.

Deeds, not words, count in battles of peace as well as in war. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. It has won many remarkable victories over the arch enemy of mankind—impure blood. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Road Civilities. The man on the yellow bicycle averted hurriedly to one side to get out of the way of a buggy and ran into the curbstone, to the serious disfigurement of his front wheel.

"You will pardon me," jeered the man in the buggy, stopping to look at the wreck, "if I call that a mighty poor turn out!" —Chicago Tribune.

All meat in Manila is eaten fresh-killed, since ice fails to preserve fish, flesh or fowl, and the game and fowl are always sold at the markets alive.



Ayer's Hair Vigor

What does it do? It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

It Prevents and Cures Baldness

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

Would you like a copy of our book on the Hair and Scalp? It is free.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the Editor at once.

As Black as Your DYE Your Whiskers.

A Natural Black with Buckingham's Dye.

LIVER ILLS.

Dr. RADWAY'S PILLS.

Price 25 cents a box. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND.

POMMEL SLICKER.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storm.

The University of Notre Dame.

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

FULL COURSES in Classics, Letters, Economics and History, Journalism, Art, Science, Pharmacy, Law, Civil



## A SONG OF THE ROAD.

O I will walk with you, my lad, which ever way you fare.  
You'll have me, too, the side of you, with heart as light as air;  
No care for where the road you take's a leading-anywhere—  
It can but be a joyful jaunt the whilst you journey there.  
The road you take's the path of love, an' that's the brith of two—  
And I will walk with you, my lad—O, I will walk with you.

Ho! I will walk with you, my lad, Be weather black or blue,  
Or roadless frost or dew, my lad—O I will walk with you.

Aye, glad, my lad, I walk with you, whatever winds may blow,  
Or summer blossoms stow our steps, or blinding drifts of snow,  
The way that you set face and foot's the way that I will go,  
And brave I'll be, abreast of you, the Saints and Angels know.  
With loyal hand in loyal hand, and one heart made of two.

Through summer's gold, or winter's cold, I'll walk with you.

Sure, I will walk with you, my lad, As love ordains me to—  
To Heaven's door, and through, my lad,  
O I will walk with you.

—James Whitcomb Riley, in Lippincott's.

## THE MANIAC GUIDE OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

I have in my possession an old copper coin, all fused and twisted out of shape, and every time I look at it it causes a shiver to run through me, as if suddenly plunging into a sea of ice.

Now it is not the manner in which I came by the coin that occasions this unpleasant feeling, but the way in which it became fused and twisted. But here is the tale, and after perusing it you can see if I am justified in the disagreeable feelings caused by the remembrance of the scene I am about to describe.

It was a beautiful, calm morning in August, 1880.

We—that is to say, myself, three other gentlemen and two guides, six in all, were slowly clambering up the rough, uneven sides of Mount Vesuvius on our way to explore its crater.

No one but those who have been in a volcanic ravaged region can form the slightest idea of its desolate, dreary appearance.

Not a shrub or blade of grass relieved the monotonous extent of black, broken scoria, which lies in all positions, resembling somewhat the broken surface of a storm-lashed sea.

Half way up the view was sublime, and again and again we would stop and allow our eyes to wander over one of the most beautiful prospects that I have ever had the pleasure to behold.

The bay of Naples gently rippled and kissed the shore at our feet, the islands of Capri and Ischia dotted its placid bosom, like twin emeralds in a casket of silver, while further westward stretched the blue waters of the Mediterranean until the mild horizon and its glassy surface were softly shaded into one by the master hand of nature, nearer, nearer, the city, with its matchless palaces, its towered towers, while farther inland the eye could roam for miles and miles over the fairy-like panorama of vineyards, villages, fields and villas, until even it would be dazzled by the brilliant hues and relieved, when again turned upon the arid waste through which we were toiling.

At last we reached the verge of the crater and looked over.

The sights we saw and the sounds we heard will never be erased from my memory.

Looking down into the immense basin, we could see the smoking, fiery cone situated in the center, sending up momentarily discharges of seething red hot matter.

Our guides informed us that there was no danger, but it seemed almost like courting death to venture into the yawning abyss, which appeared like the entrance to Dante's Inferno itself.

But at last, after some hesitation, we determined to "do the mountain" properly or die in the attempt.

So we commenced the descent, and it was a descent with a vengeance; hands and feet were at a premium, and I'm not positive to this day whether I did not use my teeth.

Crawling here, hanging there, where a misstep would send you a thousand feet down a shapeless mass, holding by projecting rocks so hot as to cause pain, sulphurous smoke and jets of flame burst out here and there into your very face, making breathing almost an impossibility.

Well, at last we reached the bottom.

The scene was terrifying.

The ground we stood on trembled above the awe-like motion of the boiling, hissing mass beneath.

Upon getting more accustomed to the fearful surroundings, we could distinguish that everything in this great laboratory of nature worked with clock-like precision.

The deep, heavy, piston-like thud of the immense internal engine could be heard at regular intervals, and then from the valve, or more properly speaking, from the mouth of the cone, would dart chunks of fiery scoria, and rise fifty or sixty feet and then descend, requiring in some cases the greatest agility in avoiding being crushed to death beneath them.

It seemed as if this was the breathing spot of all the dragons and monsters circled in fabulous history.

I noticed that from the moment we started one of the guides took more than ordinary trouble in pointing out and explaining different things to me, and I mentally determined to double his fee for his attention, but if I had known his object I would in all probability have shot him on the spot.

Well, at last we had seen all we wished and prepared to ascend.

The rest of the party were already some distance up and I was preparing to follow, when my guide said:

"Sir, you have taken nothing as a memento of your visit to our mountain."

He was right.

So I walked back toward the center of the basin to procure something to carry away which would in after years remind me of my visit.

"Have you any copper coins with you?" he asked.

I felt in my pockets.

Yes, I had one, just one, an old, well-worn United States coin. This I handed to him. He waited another discharge of scoria, and when it fell he ran up and dropped the coin into a small piece of the hot compound.

We had now to wait until it cooled, and when it did, I picked it up and placed it in my pocket.

The same instant the guide gave a wild yell and came rushing toward me, his face distorted, his mouth open and his eyes flaming, and of that disagreeable greenish color.

I stood looking at him, not knowing the cause of his strange actions.

Was the volcano about to commence another eruption and crisp us to a cinder, or had some freak of nature changed the volcanic surroundings so as to render our exit impassable and entomb us alive.

These were the thoughts which rushed through my brain.

By this time he had reached my side and before I knew it he had grasped me by the throat and bore me down.

"Another sacrifice to offer to my charming Queen," he cried, as he commenced dragging me toward the seething, smoking cone.

It was some time before I recovered from the surprise which this unexpected maneuver occasioned.

But at last I did and struggled to my feet.

"Come," I said, "you have carried this 'joke far enough."

"Ha, ha, ha!" he laughed, fighting desperately to force me up to the cone.

"My pet thinks it is a capital joke; don't you hear them growling for food; come, it is your flesh, and it alone, that will appease their hunger."

His fiendish eyes glared into mine, flakes of foam dropping from his livid lips.

I saw it in an instant.

I was in the hands of a raving maniac.

To plead or argue would amount to naught; nothing but strength and agility could save me from a most horrible death; for it was his intention to throw me into the mouth of the cone, there falling into the seething, boiling ocean of fire and flame beneath, I should be burnt to a crisp in a second of time.

I struggled desperately, shouting the while in hope of calling back my friends to my aid.

All my shouting was useless—lost in the mighty surroundings, and the over-shifting clouds of smoke and mist rendered their seeing me an impossibility.

My only hope was to overpower my assailant.

We were now within a few yards of the base of the cone, and the heat was almost insupportable.

Clouds of smoke and flame, followed by huge pulses of blood-red scoria, were vomited from the black funnel-like peak.

I was gradually forced nearer and nearer.

The perspiration started from every pore, and I became conscious that I was growing weaker, and would soon have to succumb; my physical strength being no match for his—urged on by a diabolical purpose, the product of a diseased intellect.

The earth was quaking beneath our feet, the air was stifling and impregnated with the fumes of gas.

My face and hands had already commenced to blister under the intense heat.

And while I was slowly losing my strength he appeared to have his augmented at every step.

I could not fight much longer.

Death, in one of its most horrible forms, would in a few minutes be my fate.

My sight grew dim; my brain seemed to be pierced by hot irons; my limbs refused to move.

"God help me!" I murmured.

The prayer had hardly left my lips when I felt a sudden flash of intense heat, and the same instant the hold of the maniac guide was loosened.

I opened my eyes; a mass of red hot scoria had in its descent crushed him (a charred, shapeless heap) to the earth.

By a great effort of will I regained sufficient strength to stagger off and reach the precipitous side of the basin, when all became a black, impenetrable void.

When again I opened my eyes I found myself lying in bed, with my friends bending anxiously over me.

They informed me that they did not miss me until they had reached the top of the crater and there my non-appearance was attributed to my exploring propensities, and as I had (as they supposed) an excellent guide, they felt no fear as to my arrival in due season to accompany them back to the city.

But as hour after hour rolled by, and me still absent, an undefined, vague feeling for my safety ran through them and they determined to once more descend the ugly pit in quest of me.

Which they did, at the risk of their lives, for it was late in the afternoon, when they started.

Upon reaching the bottom they, after a long search, found me lying in a deathlike swoon near one side and my guide crushed to a jelly beneath the mass of scoria at the base of the cone.

They let him lie where he was, and after the greatest difficulty and danger conveyed me up and brought me to the city.

It was some weeks before I was able to leave my room, but, thanks to a good constitution and the indefatigable attention of my kind friends, I did at last.

And now, kind reader, can you wonder that even here, thousands of miles distant from the scene of my trying ordeal, that a blood-chilling thrill runs through me when I look at the old coin imbedded in its covering of scoria.

## TONS OF FALSE TEETH.

GREAT STRIDES THE PROFESSION OF DENTISTRY HAS MADE.

The Use of Electricity and the X-Ray—Cataphoresis Has Unprecedented Power to Deaden Pain—Startling Bleaching Processes.

"The man or woman who is much troubled over the necessity of having an artificial tooth inserted," said a popular dentist the other day, "may take consolation from the fact that there are about 20,000,000 of such teeth manufactured and sold annually in the United States, allowing, on an average, one artificial tooth every four years to each man, woman and child in the country, including Indians, negroes and tramps."

"On the authority of the greatest manufacturer of dental supplies in the country, there are over 40,000 ounces of pure gold worked up annually for dentists' use in material for filling teeth, in plates and solder, the value of this gold approximating \$1,000,000. In addition there are about 50,000 ounces of platinum used annually by the various manufacturers of porcelain teeth, to say nothing of the large amount of silver amalgam prepared for inconspicuous fillings, such as those in the back teeth."

"There is no other profession which has made greater strides during the last few years than has dentistry, and the number of practitioners has steadily increased until now there are 20,422 dentists in the United States. Even the little towns of Alaska have their dentists, there being nine engaged in practice in the territory."

"As figures do not lie, the majority of these men cannot have very much to do, because 20,000,000 of false teeth and \$1,000,000 worth of gold fillings, etc., divided equally between 20,422 dentists allows only about 100 teeth and a little less than \$40 worth of gold per annum to each dentist. As the popular practitioners in large cities use many times these amounts, many of them earning from \$8,000 to \$15,000 a year in the practice of their profession, it will readily be seen that a good many of the smaller ones must fall far below the annual average."

"The use of electricity has worked wonders in dentistry. Until the discovery of the X-rays it was often necessary to remove a tooth in order to learn the nature of some trouble at the root; but now the root and a portion of the jaw bone may be photographed by means of the Roentgen rays, the cause of the trouble located and the tooth generally saved."

"The average person, however, considers the discovery of what is called 'dental cataphoresis' to be of far greater importance to them personally, because of its unprecedented power to deaden pain."

"Cataphoresis," continued the doctor, "is the process of driving anesthetic into the bone tissue, or dentine, by means of a gentle current of electricity applied to the cavity itself. The method is rather interesting. The cavity is first cleansed as thoroughly as possible without causing discomfort to the patient, and is then closed with a plug of cotton just large enough to fill it without undue pressure at any point. The electrode is placed in the moistened head of the patient who is required to grip it just tight enough to secure good connection, the anesthetic to be used is drawn into the barrel of the syringe and injected into the cotton. The current is then turned on and gradually increased till the proper amount is reached. If complete insulation is secured, the process is not accompanied by sensation of any kind, and the subsequent drilling, which is necessary in order to cleanse the cavity prior to filling it, can be done with no appreciable degree of pain. Without the aid of cataphoresis, however, there is no such thing as good workmanship in painless dentistry."

"But the new 'cataphoretic bleaching' is even more appreciated by women. The bleaching fluid is driven into the teeth by means of a current of electricity in a way similar to that in which an anesthetic is driven into sensitive dentine. Even a tooth that has become very much discolored as a result of the improper treatment of a dead nerve, may be rendered beautifully white by this means. In fact, electricity is now used by the expert dentist for nearly everything connected with his work. It is used for killing nerves; it propels the treacle for cutting and the mallet for filling; while light is supplied to the mouth lamp and heat to the hot air syringe by the same means."

"The dentist of twenty-five or even ten years ago, who has not kept abreast of the times, would hardly know what to make of the many improvements in the modern practitioner's operating room. The sterilizer, for instance, into which every instrument is placed after being used, is now considered as necessary a part of the office furniture as the treadle or the hydraulic chair. The certainty that every instrument put into the mouth has been thoroughly sterilized since being previously used, means a great deal to a sensitive patient."

"Another special horror has been done away with through the invention of the dental speculum and the drainage tube. The former protects the lips from abrasion, while the latter, when placed under the tongue, takes up and carries away the troublesome 'drool,' which under the old fashioned system of dentistry was the cause of such aversion to fastidious men and women."

"If dentistry improves proportionately during the next fifty years as it has during the last decade, by the middle of the next century women will look upon a visit to the dentist with no greater dread than is now inspired by the prospect of a shopping tour. It is probable, too, that artificial teeth will become more and more natural every year. Even now the bluish white teeth so common a few years ago are seldom seen, and the porcelain fillings which are daily growing in popularity, are so identical in tint and appearance with the teeth of which they form a part that their presence can hardly be detected. Their preparation and insertion, however, require considerable skill. They are generally

first shaped to the cavity, then baked, glazed and carefully inserted. The superior beauty of these fillings over the conspicuous gold ones is apparent to the people most conservative in adopting new ideas."

## CHARITY IN HOLLAND.

How to Aid the Poor Without Pauperizing Them.

The difficult problem of assisting the poor without pauperizing them seems to have been successfully met by the Dutch. A model in miniature exists of a community where those who have lost their hold on prosperity are restored to at least a semblance of self-support, family ties are preserved, education is afforded the young, and, in short, the utmost possible is made of the most unpromising material. The poor colonies of Holland, four in number, are not, as might be supposed, a government institution, though at one time co-operation with the government was attempted, which resulted quite injuriously to the undertaking. These colonies owe their origin entirely to a Society of Beneficence ("Maatschappij van Veldadigheid"), organized in 1818 to meet the exigencies of destitution entailed on Holland in common with the rest of Europe by the wars of the Napoleonic era. The necessitous individual forced to enter on life as a beneficiary of the society is provided with a home for himself and his family; also with the immediate necessities of living, and, above all, with work, from the proceeds of which he begins to repay in small weekly installments the advances made to him. Wages, such as are current at the time in the neighborhood are paid weekly, and there is deducted from them, as an installment on the debt, house rent, not exceeding twenty cents, one cent in ordinary fee for each inmate of the home, four cents for a clothing fund, and a sum amounting to ten per cent of the gross earnings for a reserve fund against family emergencies. A valuable contribution to each household is the ewe sheep, provided by the colony, and also to be paid for by due economy. It's milk, equal to goat's milk in quality, supplies food, and its wool is woven into garments. The family, it will be observed, is always maintained in its entirety, the importance of family life being, as is known, ever highly esteemed in Holland, while the large infusion of Jewish blood into the Dutch is believed to have also a strong and favorable influence upon the system.

## He Was of no Account.

A young man with a monster bouquet of violets on the lapel of his light overcoat rushed up to the hotel newsstand and exclaimed:

"Give me copies of all the morning papers. I want to read about it."

"Yes, sir. All of them has full accounts of the election."

"I don't care about the election. I want to read about the wedding."

"Was there a wedding yesterday?" asked the boy in charge, who has freckles and a turn-up nose, and didn't appear to care whether he lost his place or not.

"Of course there was."

"Certainly. I was there."

"Was it a fine wedding?" asked the boy with freckles and a turn-up nose, and who didn't appear to care much whether he held his situation or not.

"How do I know? That's what I want to read about."

"But you were there."

"Yes. But I don't know who else was, except in one or two instances."

"Couldn't you ask questions?"

"No. Everybody was too busy to pay any attention to me. I tried to elbow my way into the occasion once or twice, but it wasn't any use. All that was expected of me was to stand around and do what I was told and not speak till I was spoken to. I wasn't anybody of any consequence at all. I was merely the bridegroom."

Washington Star.

## Finland Sentenced to Death.

The statesmen of the old world, so far at least as their public utterances are concerned, have maintained a well-bred silence upon the subject of the national tragedy of which the closing scene has been enacted in Helsinki, the capital of the grand duchy of Finland.

And because no word of protest has been uttered from a ministerial bench, or read from a blue book bearing the official signature of a chancellor, the world has stood by in silence while the Finnish nationality has been decreed out of existence by an ukase from St. Petersburg, signed by Czar Nicholas II., and promulgated by Count Muraviev, the Slavic Bismarck.

The import of this decree is, that three millions of people of the Germano-Finnish blood shall become Russians forthwith. Behind the promulgation are a million of gray-coats ready to carry out the will of Muraviev by the grace of the knout. In the meanwhile, the imperial weakness whose pen has subscribed to the death warrant of a nation, is lying feebly on the advisability of mitigating the horrors of war—a coincidence which would furnish theme for an Offenbach, were it not matter more meet for the tragic genius of a Milton!

—S. Ivan Todoroff, in The Arena.

## Why Americans Live in England.

The first reason why rich Americans leave home to live in England is because social conditions there are fixed and reliable, and because richer and poorer alike do as they please there with a degree of liberty that is unknown anywhere else on the globe. It is true that certain rich men and women take advantage of this liberty and shut themselves in their parks to spend Sundays in feasting, riding, dancing, and out-of-door sports of lively and noisy kind, and that no one knows it at the time except their servants. It is simply a fact that must be thrown into the balance with the rest of the conditions—this amazing freedom, this absence of a prying press with its denunciation of the privacy of men's homes and lives, this making the home a castle, and enclosing every garden with a high stone wall. It can be said of all the transplanted Americans that they stay there, as one of them says he does, "because in America any man who has the means rides in a Pullman car, but in England third-class folks are content to travel with their own kind in third-class cars."—Julian Ralph, in Harper's Magazine.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is pleasant to realize that the Samoan kings can probably make more money with a circus than their salaries ever amounted to.

George Brandes, the Danish critic, says that Ibsen recently gave him an odd reason for liking Russia. "Their splendid system of oppression," said the dramatist, "engenders such a love of liberty."

Mexico's public debt has been refunded in New York city at an interest rate that will mean a saving of \$1,000,000 a year. The Mexicans have discovered that the money center of the world has shifted from Europe to America.

W. D. Howells says that genius is simply hard work. But that is not the reason why every man who thinks he is overworked regards himself as a genius. The trouble with most 'geniuses' is that they don't know how to work.

A Boston man has been cured of rheumatism by being struck by lightning. It is to be doubted, however, if the remedy will become popular. It seems to be a case in which the cure is less desirable than the disease.

The motor-paced bicycle races are increasing in popularity all the time. Even in feats of purely physical speed and endurance, mechanics are made to enter in more and more, and the change will throw out of employment various young men that used to earn an honest livelihood by making the pace for the star riders. But they might as well be resigned to the change, for it is fate.

The original thirteen States contained 325,785 square miles, or 208,502,400 acres. In 1898 the United States contained 2,720,160 square miles, or 1,688,378,860 acres, in organized States. It also contained 886,270 square miles, or 567,212,800 acres of territory not organized as States. This does not include the new foreign possession acquired by the war with Spain.

This strange, if true, story comes from Wakarusa, Ind., and you can believe it if you want to: John Blake, a rich Pennsylvania farmer, who has spent the last ten years searching for a lost sister, recently stopped at the Hunt Hotel and there became enamored of the owner's daughter, whom he afterward proposed to marry. In course of conversation, however, he found out he was making love to his own sister.

Even granting the right of such as enemies of the human race in kings to assassinate them whenever they have the opportunity, a king that has abdicated and lives quietly as a kind of private citizen with only the prestige of a 'has-been' ought to be exempt from this danger. King Milan abdicated the throne of Serbia ten years ago. It is true he kept the throne in the family by abdicating in favor of his son, but even then he ought to be dropped out of the game by anarchists and nihilists. From the point of view of fair play, kings that have renounced their thrones should be exempt, not only from assassination, but from the fear of it.

Richard Smith and his wife, of Philadelphia, will erect a building in the city designed to furnish shelter and playrooms "for such children as may be brought there seeking recreation, by parents, guardians and other caretakers." The building is to be seventy-six by fifty-two feet, and is to contain a playground for bad weather, reception and toilet rooms, a room with cots for tired or sick children, a dispensary with a trained nurse, a diet kitchen and a room with mattresses on the floor for babies to tumble about in. Unattended children will not be cared for nor will food be furnished. It is intended exclusively for young children and their attendants, and boys more than ten years old will not be admitted.

It is demonstrated that the English language is good enough for the whole world and the most natural for all races. Twenty-one men went on the Belgian expedition to the Antarctic and were gone two years. Dr. F. A. Cook of Brooklyn was the only Anglo-Saxon in the party, and he spoke English and German. Half the seamen were Norwegians and half Flemings, and of the latter half French. French was the easiest language at first in the cabin, but German was most used in scientific discussions, and finally prevailed over the French for conversation, because Dr. Cook could handle that tongue, and English grew upon the whole party in the Antarctic region, and all the men came home with that language alone in use. Dr. Cook declares English won by sheer force of superiority over all others.

Watches in Philadelphia and clocks in the suburbs of the city are now regulated on electric light flashes from the top of the city hall tower. A band of arc lights, visible from a great distance, surround the pedestal on which stands the statue of William Penn. These lights are extinguished at three minutes before nine o'clock on each night, and flash out again at just the hour of nine, on a time signal from the observatory at Washington. The success of the innovation has been so great that some attention is being directed towards the advisability of turning off the lights, by a mechanical arrangement, three minutes before each hour. During the nights that the nine-o'clock experiment has been tried, absolute exactness has been maintained. But it is human to err, and the possibility of setting a thousand clocks and watches wrong by failure to turn on the current at the exact second has drawn attention to the advisability of substituting invariable machinery for the human hand.

Young Marc Sanchez was taken to the insane pavilion of a New York hospital and placed in a strait-jacket. He has been driven crazy by excessive cigarette smoking. He began to

smoke when he was fourteen years old. In a few years he smoked 100 cigarettes a day, increasing the number constantly until he averaged 200 a day. Finally he smoked 300 cigarettes in twenty-four hours, and then his weakened, poisoned brain collapsed. Once he tried to kill his father, and in his frenzy turned the knife upon himself. He was smashing furniture, shrieking like a wild animal, and preparing to leap from the window of his home when the police seized him. The fate of this boy should be a warning to other cigarette smokers. Don't they know that they are sapping their vitality and weakening their minds? It would seem that the instinct of self-preservation alone would make boys turn with loathing from the offensive, deadly cigarette.

## SAYS WE NEED NEW NAME.

Prof. Waterhouse Favors Calling This Country "Usona." Hereafter.

The St. Louis Republic publishes with favorable editorial comment, an article furnished by Professor Waterhouse of Washington University, on the subject of a proper name for this country, the chief points of which are herewith given.

"At present there is no proper name that distinctly describes this country. Columbia and America apply to the whole western hemisphere. The people of Canada and Mexico, of Central and South America are all Americans and might justly resent the pretension which claims that title exclusively for the inhabitants of the United States of North America."

"The United States' is an awkward expression. It is plural in form and singular in sense. It does not afford personal or adjective derivatives. United Statesmen and United Statesian are inadmissibly harsh. 'United States of North America' is an exact designation of this country. The first letters of these words form the word 'Usona.' This term is agreeable to the ear, singular in number and precise in definition. Its introduction would substitute for the incomplete United States an address so full and exact that no foreigner could misunderstand it."

"Formerly the press indicated that its general information was gathered from the four quarters of the globe by placing at the heads of its columns 'North, East, West, South.' From the initials of these words some assert that the term 'news' was derived."

"It is facetiously said that United States stands for 'Uncle Sam,' and this burlesque personification has found a permanent place in our language. The baptismal names of Generals Grant and Jackson have been supplanted by the universally-used names which accident or valor gave. Physicians have invested the utterly inexpressive walt, volt, ohm and ampere with technical meanings and have introduced them into the terminology of electrical science."

"In fine, use can create and popularize new terms. Do not the words 'Usona' and 'Usonian' so fully subserve the needs of exact address and grammatical convenience as to deserve a place in our language? The press can, if it will, effect the adoption of these new words."

New Railroads Under Way.

According to the Railway Age, the present year is likely to see a great revival of railroad building. It estimates that 5,000 miles will be added to the mileage of the United States, which would be a greater record than that of any year since 1880.

According to the Railway Age, the building of 5,000 miles means the investment of about \$150,000,000 and the permanent employment of 25,000 men. Tables show that there are 500 new lines projected or under construction, with a total length of 40,563 miles. Of these lines less than 2,500 miles of railroad is in the New England or Middle States. In the Southwestern States there are 110 new roads under way with a length of 12,211 miles. The South Atlantic, Gulf and Mississippi Valley States have an equal mileage of new roads in prospect. The Central Northern and Northwestern States have nearly 9,000 miles projected, and more than 4,000 miles of railroads are to be built in the Pacific States.

The 5,000 miles of new track to be built this year consists largely of extensions and links for the Jersey and Erie systems. With these additions the railroads in operation in the United States will be in the neighborhood of 192,000 long, of a total value of \$12,500,000,000, and employing a million men in their operation.

A Crafty Old Scotchman.

There was especial opposition to the disturbance of the old Granary burial ground adjoining the Common, in Boston,